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HE COMES UP SMILING

BY CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER XIII—Continued

After supper, they loitered a while on the porch. The night was dark and warm. Across the road and over the fields, the frogs in a distant pond were croaking, and the air was thick with fireflies.

"Isn't it dark and still," said Billy, her hands thrust into the pockets of her linen coat, her feet slightly parted, as a boy would stand, her small head thrown back.

The Watermelon watched her covertly from the cigarette he was rolling, the clear oval of her dainty profile, her slender throat and well shaped head with its coronet of braids.

"Dark as misery," said Henrietta dreamily.

"In the day, one sees a world," quoted Bartlett, standing beside her where she leaned, a slender figure, against the post of the porch. "In the night one sees a universe," and he waved his lighted cigar vaguely toward the myriads of stars above them.

"What good does that do," asked the Watermelon, "seeing a universe? It's miles away and can't help you any."

"Ah, but it's beautiful," cried Henrietta, who had never had much experience with misery. "It teaches one to look up, the night-time does."

The Watermelon lighted his cigarette in the cup of his hands and tossed his match away. "If you are trying to walk in the dark," he objected, "trying to get out of your troubles, say, and not standing still in the same old place, you can't look up."

"You have no beauty in your soul," declared Henrietta. "I think the idea is beautiful, seeing a universe."

"When you are down and out you can't take any pleasure in looking at a universe," said the Watermelon. "A dollar, or even a quarter, will look a darned sight more beautiful."

"I wouldn't like to be poor," said Billy. "It must be terrible to have no motor-car, for one thing."

"It is," agreed the Watermelon, who would have agreed to anything Billy said. "It's simply awful."

"What did you mind most," asked Billy, "when you were a newsboy?"

"Let's go look at the universe," suggested the Watermelon hastily. "We can see it much better down the road a bit."

Billy consented, and they strolled away in the dark. The general, who thought he was talking politics, was laying down the law to the hotel clerk, and Henrietta and Bartlett were left alone. They lingered a moment on the porch, and then quietly disappeared up the road in the opposite direction from that taken by Billy and the Watermelon.

Bartlett's desire was to reach Maine as soon as possible and get lost over Saturday, but to avoid every city and larger town on the way and to hurry by the smaller places where there might be telegraph or telephone connections.

"Out of touch of the world for a week," he was fond of repeating, "no letters, no papers, no worries and no nerves."

And his desire was the Watermelon's. The more they avoided towns the better the youth liked it. Telegraph and telephone stations were zealously shunned. He would have liked to have seen a paper, so as to judge what the police thought in the case of the theft of the wealthy young stock-broker's car, provided Batchelor had allowed the thing to become public, which he very much doubted, from the little he knew of the man's character. It was hardly an episode one would care to see in print if one was dignified and self-made. And the Watermelon chuckled.

It took them longer than Bartlett hoped, sticking to narrow, unused country roads, and the next night found them still in Vermont. They spent the night at the village boarding house, and once again Billy and the Watermelon went down the road a bit to look at the universe, and Henrietta and Bartlett went up the road.

The following day, to Bartlett's satisfaction, they got lost. It was late in the afternoon when they stopped at Milford, a small town in New Hampshire, and made inquiries about the next town. Was it far and would the accommodations be good? It wasn't far, the farmer whom they questioned, assured them, only five miles. He directed them how to go and they thanked him and pushed on.

They went on and on and nightfall found them in a lonely bit of wooded road apparently miles from any town or habitation. Bartlett was pleased. They were lost, and by great good luck they might remain lost for a considerable length of time. The general, too, was delighted. They would make a night of it. It was what he had long wanted to do and now they would have to. The lunch basket had been filled earlier in the day at a country store, so there would be enough to eat. The seats of the autos were soft and one could sleep in the cars or on the ground, as one preferred. It was warm and the rugs and shawls would be covering enough.

They ran the cars out of the road to a convenient clearing. Henrietta got out the basket, shawls were spread on the ground in the light of the two cars and they prepared to make the best of things.

"This is like old times," declared the general genially; "a night on the march, far out on the praries, not a thing in sight, not a sound but a coyote yelping or the cry of a wolf."

"And Indians," said Henrietta "hiding back of the nearest hillock, creeping up on you unawares."

Billy glanced behind her at the woods and wished they had chosen a more open place to dine.

"Yes," agreed the general cheerfully, "or down in some southern swamp, with the Johnny Rebs stealing through the bushes."

"Oh, please," begged Billy. "What's the use of telling about things creeping up on you?"

And she glanced again at the bit of wood she could see in the light of the lamps. Far in the west the moon was sinking and here and there a star twinkled between the rolling clouds. A thunder-head was now and then revealed distinctly by flashes of distant lightning, and thunder rumbled ominously in the sultry night. A whippoorwill called steadily and once a bat on graceful wing flew by in the eery light.

The general laughed. "That was living in those days, Billy," he said. "A man was a man and not an office automaton, a dimes saving bank."

CHAPTER XIV.

Billy, Billy Everywhere.

Bartlett nodded. He had been watching Henrietta through half-lazy, half-closed lids, leaning against a fallen log. Somehow out there in the coolness and sweetness of the summer night in the open country, with only the drumming of the insects and the shrill clamor of frogs to break the silence, nothing seemed to matter, to be worth struggling for. He felt that he hardly cared what was happening in his absence, back there in the hot, crowded, dirty city. A few more millions added to the useless many he already owned, what did it matter? What amount could buy the night, the peace and sweetness and content? He glanced at the Watermelon and felt no triumph in the thought that this was Wednesday and so far not a paper had been received, not a letter sent to spoil his plans. He wondered lazily that he had gone to the bother of planning the small, petty intrigue of the small, petty city, like dogs snarling over a worm-eaten bone How trivial it all was!

"You're right, General," said he, watching the play of Henrietta's thin white hands in the lamplight, as she and Billy arranged the evening meal. "A man's not a man in the city—nothing but a dirty, money-grabbing proposition. Dollars and cents, dollars and cents, the only reason of his being."

"I know," agreed Henrietta, nodding. "I sometimes wonder why it was so arranged—the world, you know. Why couldn't love, courage, honor have been made the medium of exchange, the most vital necessity of life? Everyone has to have money, so everyone has to struggle for it. Why couldn't things have been started differently?"

"Potatoes, two kisses a peck," suggested the Watermelon.

"Three," said Bartlett, "if the purchaser is young and pretty. A smile would be enough if she were old and wrinkled and unwell."

"A motor-car would probably necessitate a wedding," said the general.

"No, no. no," protested Henrietta. "How silly! You don't understand me at all."

"I would hate to be a clerk at a bargain sale," said the Watermelon, pilfering a cracker from the box Billy held.

"Yes," agreed Bartlett, "think of the microbes——"

"Microbes?" asked Billy, who had not been following the conversation. "Where?"

"In kisses, Billy," said the general. "I should think you would have found it out by this time. Everybody you kiss——"

"I never kiss anybody," protested Billy, blushing delightfully.

"Father used to say——" began the Watermelon.

"Look here," interrupted Bartlett, "that father of yours was a minister, you say. I vow he could know nothing about this subject."

"He married more people than you have," said the Watermelon.

"Yes," said Henrietta kindly, "he must have known all about it. Do tell us what he said."

"He used to say that kissing was just the reverse of poker—"

"Poker," cried Bartlett. "No wonder your father left the ministry."

"It says in the papers that your father was a policeman," declared the general.

"A policeman of souls," said Henrietta softly.

The general waved the sentiment aside as immaterial. "How could he have been a policeman and a minister?"

"I can't say," answered the Watermelon, and turned to help Billy with a sardine can as the best way out of a tight place.

"How is kissing the reverse of poker?" asked Henrietta, always amused by the Reverend Mr. Batchelor's remarks.

"A pair would beat a royal flush," replied the Watermelon.

"Surely," persisted the general, "if your father were a minister——"

The Watermelon looked up from the key of the tin he was laboriously turning and glanced at the general, his woman's eyes amused and pitying, the expression they always wore for the general.

"Why, you see that is just what I always fancied. He used to preach and have a church—but if the papers say he was a cop, he probably was."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Review of the Work of the 62nd Congress

WASHINGTON, March 5.—With the adjournment of congress Tuesday noon, the end was written to two years of epoch-making struggle within party ranks; and to three sessions of effort, only partially successful, to adjust the differences between a Democratic house, a senate under Democratic-Progressive control, and a Republican President.

Many important pieces of legislation have been enacted within that time; investigations of a peculiar significance to the public have been conducted; and many subjects of general interest have been laid aside without action. The tariff, attacked alike from Democratic and Republican sources twice during that period, has been the subject of attempted revision, but none of the proposed changes became effective.

The Sixty-second congress opened in 1911 with a special session called by President Taft to consider Canadian reciprocity; it ends with an extra session of the Sixty-third congress only a few weeks away, to be called by President Wilson for a general revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. National conventions, the birth of a new party, a general election, and a complete change of administration have intervened between its beginning and its end. Activities of the short session now closing have been limited almost entirely to routine work, because of the determination to leave to the new administration all of the important subjects of a general character.

A Bureau of Labor.

Perhaps the most important developments of the entire congress are the following:

New federal bureau of labor created, with cabinet officer at its head.

Physical valuation of the property of railroads and other common carriers ordered, to form basis for rate making.

Canadian reciprocity law passed, but rejected by Canada.

Wool, cotton, metal, and free list tariff bills passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Constitutional amendment for popular election of senators submitted to the states.

Shipment of liquor into prohibition states forbidden by law.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, but failed of ratification because of changes made by the senate.

Termination of the treaty of 1832 with Russia demanded by congress.

Notice served on the world by the senate, that the United States will not permit foreign nations to secure military or naval footholds where they might threaten safety of this country.

Children's bureau created in department of commerce and labor.

Panama canal law passed, establishing free passage for American coastwise ships, and barring railroad-owned vessels from the canal.

Campaign publicity laws passed, requiring a complete public accounting of all campaign funds.

Lorimer Put Out.

Wiliam Lorimer declared not entitled to seat as senator from Illinois.

Judge Robert W. Archbald of commerce court impeached and convicted on charges of judicial misconduct.

Money trust investigation conducted, disclosing detailed methods of present-day financial operation.

Campaign expenditures investigated covering campaign funds of 1904, 1908 and 1912; and disclosing correspondence between John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil company and members of congress.

Investigation made of formation and operation of the United States Steel Corporation.

These comprise but a few of the laws passed, investigations conducted, treaties passed on, and legislative subjects considered during the two years of the 62nd congress. The two great personal struggles, involving William Lorimer and Judge Archbald, ran throughout the congress; and with their interesting personal phases helped to draw attention from the actual legislative work of the two years.

While congress passed an eight-hour law covering all government contracts except on the Panama Canal, it took no action on three important subjects: anti-injunction, workmen's compensation, and anti-trust legislation. Recommendations were made by a senate committee within the last week, for radical changes in the anti-trust law, to restore competitive conditions and prevent monopoly; and they may bear fruit in legislation under the new administration.

A Senate Struggle.

The final session, now ending, has witnessed a struggle in the Senate between Republicans and Democrats, that prevented the confirmation of the greater part of President Taft's appointment. With more than 2,000 appointments before the Senate, Democrats declined to permit action on the preat majority, and the result will be that President Wilson will fill the places after he comes into office.

This factional struggle, coupled with the internal Democratic contest for the organization and control of Senate and House under the new administration, injected the political equation into the last session's work to an unusual degree. Several bills that might have become law in the closing days of this session have been held back because Democratic leaders preferred to have the subjects carried over until a Democratic President. Senate and House can have an opportunity to carry out definite legislative programs.

Important actions in the short session just closing include:

A Taft Veto.

"Literacy test" immigration bill passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Single six-year presidential term amendment passed by Senate.

Life prisoners in federal prisons made eligible to parole.

Five-year closed season for fur-seals incorporated in the international seal treaty.

Federal control of water powers defeated in the Senate.

Manufacturers offoods required to state the net weight and contents on outside of food package.

Government authorized by law to seize trust-controlled goods as soon as imported into the United States.

Lincoln Memorial authorized to $2,000,000.

The Democratic majority that took control of the House when the Congress organized insisted on going ahead with other features of tariff revision, and passed wool, cotton, free list and some other bills. All three measures with the aid of the Progressive Republican forces in the Senate, reached President Taft. They were vetoed on the ground that the tariff board was conducting investigations, the results of which must be known before a proper revision of the tariff could be made.

Legislative work throughout the special session, and the long session beginning in December, 1911, and running through last August, included the following:

A Bigger House.

Increase in the size of the House of Representatives, from 396 and 435 members.

Age and service pension law, increasing Civil War pensions.

Eight-hour law covering government contracts.

Admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

Use of poisonous white phosphorus in match-making prevented by excessive tax.

Pure drug law amended to prevent misleading labels on patent medicines.

Wireless communication brought under careful regulation, the law requiring the wireless on all ocean vessels to be adequately manned.

Government transports required to carry an ample number of lifeboats.

Red Cross recognized officially as branch of government service in time of war.

Federal relief given to 1,912 flood sufferers in lower Mississippi valley.

Commerce court and tariff board virtually legislated out of existence.

An Industrial Commission.

Industrial commission authorized to study relations between capital and labor.

This congress has witnessed the ratification of many important treaties with foreign nations. The arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain, negotiated by President Taft, however, were not ratified, because the senate so amended them that the President considered they did not carry out the understandings made with the two powers.

In the two years, however, the following important agreements have been perfected:

Pecuniary claims treaty with Great Britain.

North Atlantic coast fisheries agreement with Great Britain.

Fur seal treaty with Great Britain, Russia and Japan.

International war prize agreement.

International agreement covering sanitary measures for the control of epidemics.

General arbitration treaty with France extended to 1918.

Copyright treaty with Hungary.

International agreement covering assistance and salvage at sea.

Investigations covering a wide range of important subjects were conducted. In addition to those enumerated (the "money trust," campaign expenditures and steel inquiries, special committees and regular standing committees of the two houses have conducted the following:

The Tariff Hearings.

Tariff hearings, by ways and means committee in preparation for new Democratic tariff bills.

Currency hearings, preparatory to framing monetary reforms.

Investigation of affairs of American Sugar Refining Co., and its alleged domination of the market.

Inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

Investigation of conditions along Mexican border, and alleged financing of Mexican revolutionists by Americans.

"Shipping trust" inquiry, to determine extent of the common control of ocean routes.

Investigations of Indian affairs, on various reservations and at Washington.

Investigations of agriculture, treasury and other government departments.

Investigation of land grants about Controler Bay, Alaska.

President Taft has used the veto power freely throughout the congress. Fully 20 bills have met his disapproval, including Democratic tariff bills, appropriation bills which contained commerce courts, civil service and army reorganization and legislation of which he did not approve; water power bills in which the principle of federal control was not recognized; and the immigration bill containing the "literacy test" feature.

First Inventions and Nature

It is well known that many of the great inventions of man find their counterpart in nature, and while he may not have stolen his patent direct from the great living world about us, he must have been influenced more or less by observations of these natural objects. Some of the most common things in use today have an obscure origin, and their history shows that they must have developed slowly rather than sprung suddenly upon the world.

Hinges, for instance, are so old that the basic patent for them could never have been filed in any patent office. The first perfect hinge was probably that of the oyster. The thorny oyster of the Pacific coast has two shells joined together by a hinge as good as any found in any hardware shop in the country. There are other hinges found in nature, but that of the oyster reaches the highest perfection. We have made, says George E. Walsh in St. Nicholas, little advance upon this device in all of our years of patenting and inventing.

The lobster's claw is said to be the original gasfitter's pincers. There are many other pincer carrying animals, especially the scorpions, and among these we find nearly as great a variety as in the hardware shop. Shears and scissors are very similar in operation to pincers, and we find a number of creatures carrying such tools. The earwigs, for instance, carry a pair of forceps as skillfully constructed as any dentist uses. The power of the big pincers of a crab's or lobster's claw is well known, and some of the modern instruments used for gasfitting are based on principles of construction somewhat similar.

The first pump ever invented was the heart of a man or animal, and it is today one of the most perfect pumps in use. The heart as a pump is decidedly up to date, and engineers unanimously agree that its principles of construction for the highest efficiency are correct, and that it is not surpassed by any pump invented by man. It is not only a powerful forcepump of incredible efficiency, but it is self-repairing and self-renovating. While the mechanism is in action it cleanses and purifies itself. For its size and work it is the greatest pump of the age.

The principle of the ball and socket joint is used as the basis of many of our tools of today, but the first invention of this kind was that of a shoulder or leg or spine of some animal. The snakes, for instance, have long chains of balls and sockets working in perfect harmony.

The electric eel and torpedo ray carry around with them batteries that can be charged with sufficient electricity to kill or render unconscious their enemies. The electrical plates of the torpedo ray often number as many as half a million and these are arranged like the metallic portions of a voltaic pile. The plates are separated from each other by very thin, delicate membranes. The electric organs of the eel are even larger than those of the torpedo ray and it can deliver a shock that will cause suffering to man or fish.

The lantern fly of tropical America is the original "electric lamp" which gives a bright light without heat. Even our common fireflies may be studied with profit in showing how nature anticipated man's efforts to illuminate the night with his lamps and torches.

We have all sorts of boxes used today and some of these are of clever design and workmanship; but nature invented the first box and also one of the most perfect. The stout shell or box in which she packs her Brazil nuts beats any of the Chinese puzzles.

The nuts are packed in this box and when removed by man it is impossible to restore them to their original place. There seems insufficient room for them in the stout shell and it is a puzzle that has not yet been solved how to get the nuts back again.

But even more wonderful is the shell of the tortoise, which is so marvellously adapted to the living creature within that it is called the box of boxes. It is perfect in construction and when the tortoise is inside it fills every bit of space.

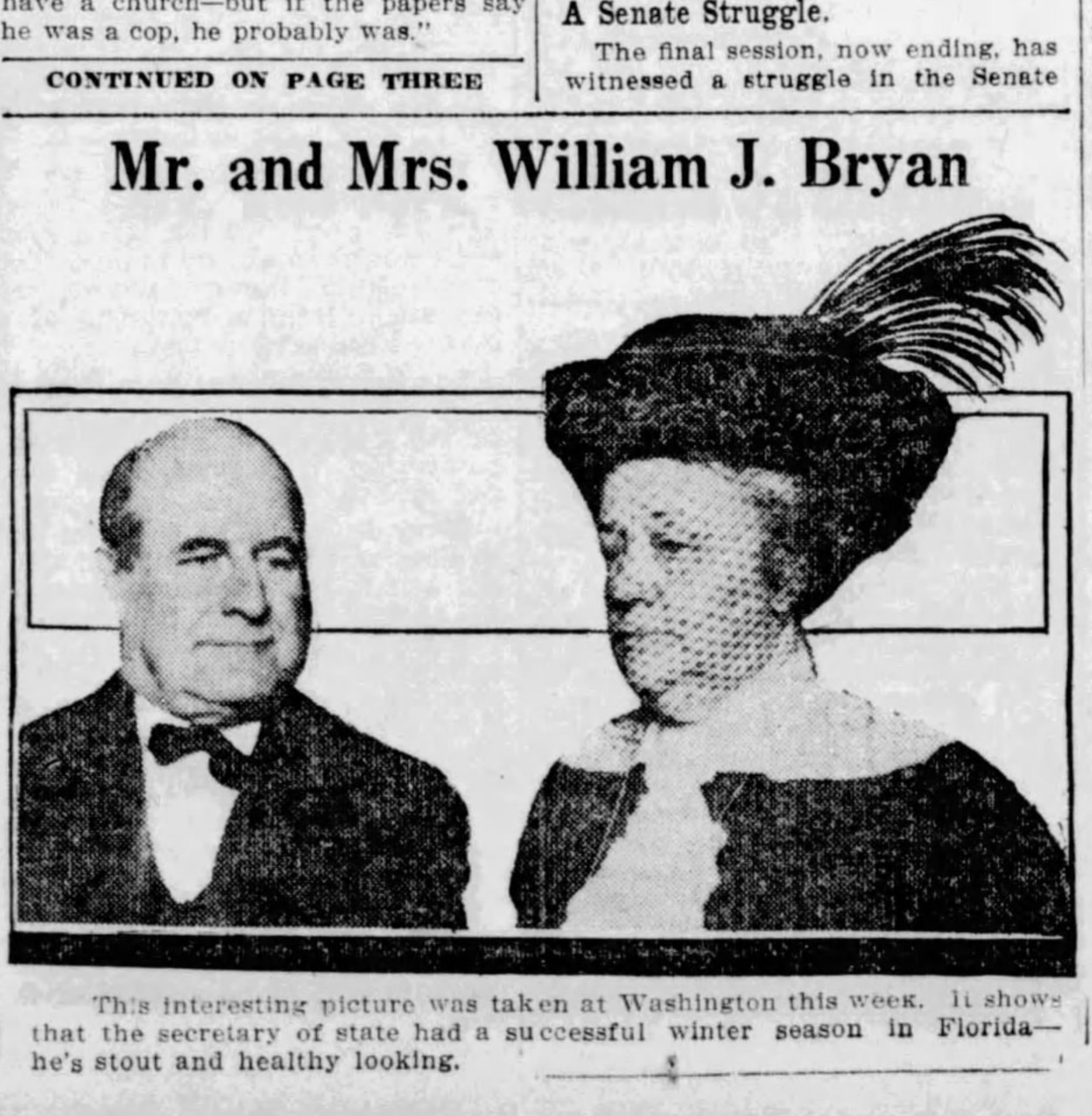
In recent years a good deal of work has been given to the construction of boxes or other round things that would not roll off the edge of a flat surface. Now the egg of the hen is notorious for its tendency to roll off a shelf and break. We have today all sorts of round things so ingeniously constructed that they cannot roll off.

They simply roll round and round in the same spot and therefore they are perfectly safe laid anywhere on a flat shelf or table. But nature knew all about that trick years ago. She built the egg of a seabird called the murre on this principle. Place one of these eggs on the edge of a table and it will not roll off. If disturbed it simply rolls round and round in nearly the same spot. Nature evidently designed the eggs of the murre in this way because the bird had a habit of laying them on shelving rocks where a slight wind might easily blow them off. It was a protective precaution that saved the birds many unpleasant tragedies.

Clarence S. Darrow's declaration that the McNamaras were not murderers but workers for a great cause is said to have hung the jury and cost him a verdict of acquittal.

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has been offered the ambassadorship to France by President Wilson. The President explained that Mr. McCombs did not wish a cabinet position.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan



This interesting picture was taken at Washington this week. It shows that the secretary of state had a successful winter season in Florida—he's stout and healthy looking.

Short Ends of News

President Wilson has been reaching his office at 8:25 in the morning the earliest hour that a President ever got to work.

The title of "Cabinet Beauty" under the new administration has been conferred upon Miss Nona McAdoo, daughter of the new secretary of the treasury.

As a result of the jibes and jeers they received in Washington militant methods may be expected as the next step in the progress of equal suffrage in America.

Exaggerated reports concerning the pope's health were current in Rome last week. They were based on the fact that his holiness was suffering from a slight cold.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, suffrage leader in London, has broken down under the strain of her work. She has cancelled all her engagements and gone to the country for a rest.

Norman E. Mack, publisher of the Buffalo Times, has been offered and will accept the post of ambassador to Austria-Hungary, to succeed Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis.

A bill to advance taxes has been introduced in the Indiana legislature. The author of the measure says a change is needed, because the state has been near bankruptcy.

One thousand five hundred striking garment workers started a riot in Rochester, N. Y., last week. The police used their clubs freely, scores of the strikers being taken from the field of battle with bleeding heads and broken limbs.

Bound in a casket-like box to protect his back, which was broken just above the hips, Eugene Thayer of Assiniboa, Sask, traveled to Rochester, Minn., a distance of 1,000 miles, where he sought medical service in a private hospital.

The Los Angeles jury trying Clarence S. Darrow on a charge of jury bribery, reported Saturday that it was unable to agree and was dicharged by the judge. Twelve ballots were taken and the best Darrow had any time was six jurors.

Sergeant Charles A. Norton, Corporal Theodore D. Roberts and Private Ernest Johnson, of the marine guards at Managua, Nicaragua, were killed and Captain Edward A. Green and several other marines were injured in a railway wreck between Managua and Leon.

A dispatch from Havana says Colonel Edmund J. Frederick, late chief of artillery under General Maximo Gomez, was offered the command of an expedition to Venezuela by General Castro while here. Frederick has neither affirmed nor denied the report.

Sixty-six of the crew of the German torpedo boat "S-178" were drowned when the little vessel was rammed by the cruiser Yorck, in the North Sea, Tuesday night of last week. Lieutenant Koch, commander of the torpedo boat, and his first officer, were among those killed.

The Rev. B. Truenbach representative of the Brotherhood of the Living Fire and rabbi of the Universal Brotherhood of Man has been arrested in Los Angeles on charges brought by his soulmate a domestic Truenbach says he has been engaged to the girl for the past 200 years.

Referring to the tragic death of Captain Robert F. Scott on his recent voyage to the South Pole, M. Schrader, of Paris, eminent French geographer, expresses the opinion that the death of the English explorer is the last act in the drama of the polar obsession, which has caused the loss of so many lives.

A challenge by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, of London, for a series of races for the America's cup, to take place in 1914, made on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, has been received in this country. Sir Thomas says it is necessary to put off the race until 1914, as it will take all of that time to build his yacht and get ready.

Scores of women, many of them prominent, were taken ill as a result of the exposure to the chill wind during the suffrage parade in Washington last week. Many of those who took part in the tableaux that was a feature of the demonstration, and who danced in their bare feet, were reported to be seriously ill.

Common sense will rule his decisions of the great questions involved in the conservation of natural resources by Franklin K. Lane, the new secretary of the interior. Mr. Lane was a protege of Colonel Roosevelt, having been a member of the interstate commerce commission when the colonel was President.

William B. Wilson, cabinet head of the new department of labor, has this to say in reference to his policy: "It would not be accurate to say I represent organized labor in performing my official duty. I shall represent the government. Of course, however, the point of view has much to do with such matters."

"Hello mother, the wanderer returns" shouted August Harmon as he entered his parents' home unexpectedly at Sparta, Wis., after a year's absence. He received no respons. A neighbor told him later both his parents had been murdered and robbed a month ago. The young man fell in a faint and had to be put under the care of a physician.

A liquor fight is on between the wets and drys in the Ohio legislature. Following their defeat when the senate passed the Greenland liquor license bill amended by the wets, the drys began the preliminary arrangements for the contest over the bill which will take place when it goes before the house of representatives. The drys will make an attempt to again amend the bill. The wets will try to reduce the license now in the bill from $1,000 to $800.

When Johann Drosback's sweetheart jilted him in Germany seven years ago he vowed that until he should win her back he would not shave, permit his hair to be cut, wash his face or do a day's work. With his hair hanging long over his shoulders, his beard unkempt and tangled, and his clothing hanging almost in shreds upon his body. Drosback was arrested in Toledo last week. Women who saw the supposed wild man upon the streets ran from him in fright.

The THIRD DEGREE.

By CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

She looked up and smiled through her tears.

"You're so good, dear," she exclaimed. Yes, I know you believe in me." She stopped and continued, sadly: "But you're only a boy, you know. What of the future, the years to come?" Howard's face became serious, and she went on: "You see you've thought about it, too, and you're trying to hide it from me. But you can't. Your father wants you to go abroad with the family."

"Well?'

He waited and looked at her curiously as if wondering what her answer would be. He waited some time, and then slowly she said:

"I think—you had better go!"

"You don't mean that!" he exclaimed, in genuine surprise.

She shook her head affirmatively.

"Yes, I do," she said; "your father wants you to take your position in the world, the position you are entitled to, the position your association with me prevents you from taking—"

Howard drummed his fingers on the tablecloth and looked out of the window. It seemed to her that his voice no longer had the same candid ring as he replied:

"Yes, father has spoken to me about it. He wants to be friends, and I—" He paused awkwardly, and then added: "I admit I've—I've promised to consider it, but—"

Annie finished his sentence for him.

"You're going to accept his offer, Howard. You owe it to yourself, to your family, and to—" She laughed as she added: "I was going to say to millions of anxious readers."

Howard looked at her curiously. He did not know if she was jesting or in earnest. Almost impatiently he exclaimed:

"Why do you talk in this way against your own interests? You know I'd like to be friendly with my family, and all that. But it wouldn't be fair to you."

"I'm not talking against myself, Howard. I want you to be happy, and you're not happy. You can't be happy under these conditions. Now be honest with me—can you?"

"Can you?" he demanded.

"No," she answered, frankly, "not unless you are." Slowly she went on: "Whatever happiness I've had in life I owe to you, and God knows you've had nothing but trouble from me. I did wrong to marry you, and I'm willing to pay the penalty. I've evened matters up with your family; now let me try and square up with you."

"Evened up matters with my family?" he exclaimed in surprise. "What do you mean?"

With a smile she replied ambiguously:

"Oh, that's a little private matter of my own!" He stared at her, unable to comprehend, and she went on, gravely: "Howard, you must do what's best for yourself. I'll pack your things. You can go when you please——"

He stared gloomily out of the window without replying. After all, he thought to himself, it was perhaps for the best. Shackled as he was now, he would never be able to accomplish anything. If they separated, his father would take him into his business. Life would begin for him all over again. It would be better for her, too. Of course, he would never forget her. He would provide for her comfort. His father would help him arrange for that. Lighting a cigarette, he said, carelessly:

"Well—perhaps you're right. Maybe a little trip through Europe won't do me any harm."

"Of course not," she said, simply.

Busy with an obstinate match, he did not hear the sigh that accompanied her words or see the look of agony that crossed her face.

"But what are you going to do?" he inquired, after a silence.

With an effort, she controlled her voice. Not for all the world would she betray the fact that he heart was breaking. With affected indifference, she replied:

"Oh, I shall be all right. I shall go and live somewhere in the country for a few months. I'm tired of the city."

"So am I," he rejoined, with a gesture of digust. "But I hate like the deuce to leave you alone."

"That's nothing," she said, hastily. "A trip abroad is just what you need." Looking up at him, she added: "Your face has brightened up already!"

He stared at her, unable to understand.

"I wish you could go with me."

She smiled.

"Your father's society doesn't make quite such an appeal to me as it does to you." Carelessly, she added: "Where are you going—Paris or London?"

He sent a thick cloud of smoke curling to the ceiling. A European trip was something he had long looked forward to.

"London—Vienna—Paris," he replied, gayly. With a laugh, he went on: "No, I think I'll cut out Paris. I'm a married man. I mustn't forget that!"

Annie looked up at him quickly.

"You've forgotten it already," she said, quietly. There was reproach in her voice as she continued: "Ah, Howard, you're such a boy! A little pleasure trip and the past is forgotten!"

A look of perplexity came over his face. Being only a man, he did not grasp quickly the finer shades of her meaning. With some irritation, he demanded:

"Didn't you say you wanted me to go and forget?"

She nodded.

"Yes, I do, Howard. You've made me happy. I want you to be happy."

He looked puzzled.

"You say you love me?" he said, "and yet you're happy because I'm going away. I don't follow that line of reasoning."

"It isn't reason," she said with a smile, "it's what I feel. I guess a man wants to have what he loves and a woman is satisfied to love just what she wants. Anyway, I'm glad. I'm glad you're going. Go and tell your father."

Taking his hat, he said.

"I'll telephone him."

"Yes, that's right," she replied.

"Where's my cane?" he asked, looking round the room.

She found it for him, and as he opened the door, she said:

"Don't be long, will you?"

He laughed.

"I'll come right back. By George!" he exclaimed, "I feel quite excited at the prospect of this trip!" Regarding her fondly, he went on: "It's awfully good of you, old girl, to let me go. I don't think there are many women like you."

Annie averted her head.

"Now, don't spoil me," she said, lifting the tray as if to go into the kitchen.

"Wait till I kiss you good-by," he said, effusively.

Taking the tray from her, he placed it on the table, and folding her in his arms, he pressed his lips to hers.

"Good-by," he murmured; "I won't be long."

As soon as he disappeared she gave way completely, and sinking into a chair, leaned her head on the table and sobbed as if her heart would break. This, then, was the end! He would go away and soon forget her. She would never see him again! But what was the use of crying? It was the way of the world. She couldn't blame him. He loved her—she was sure of that. But the call of his family and friends was too strong to resist. Alternately laughing and crying hysterically, she picked up the tray, and carrying it into the kitchen, began washing the dishes. Suddenly there was a ring at the bell. Hastily putting on a clean apron, she opened the door. Judge Brewster stood smiling on the threshold. Annie uttered a cry of pleasure. Greeting the old lawyer affectionately, she invited him in. As he entered, he looked questioningly at her red eyes, but made no remark.

"I'm delighted to see you, judge," she stammered.

As he took a seat in the little parlor, he said:

"Your husband passed me on the stairs and didn't know me."

"The passage is so dark!" she explained, apologetically.

He looked at her for a moment without speaking, and for a moment there was awkward pause. Then he said:

"When does Howard leave you?"

Annie stared in surprise.

"How do you know that?" she exclaimed.

"We lawyers know everything," he smiled. Gravely he went on: "His father's attorneys have asked me for all the evidence I have. They want to use it against you. The idea is that he shall go abroad with his father, and that the proceedings will be begun during his absence."

"Howard knows nothing about it," said Annie, confidently.

"Are you sure?" demanded the lawyer, skeptically.

"Quite sure," she answered, positively.

"But he is going away?" persisted the judge.

"Yes, I want him to go—I am sending him away," she replied.

The lawyer was silent. He sat and looked at her as if trying to read her thoughts. Then quietly he said:

"Do you know they intend to make Robert Underwood the ground for the application for divorce, and to use your own perjured testimony as a weapon against you? You see what a lie leads to. There's no end to it, and you are compelled to go on lying to support the original lie, and that's precisely what I won't permit."

Annie nodded acquiescence.

"I knew you were going to scold me," she smiled.

"Scold you?" he said, kindly. "No—it's myself I'm scolding. You did what you thought was right, and I allowed you to do what I knew was wrong."

"You made two miserable women happy," she said, quietly.

The lawyer tried to suppress a smile.

"I try to excuse myself on that ground," he said, "but it won't work. I violated my oath as a lawyer, my integrity as a man, my honor, my self-respect, all upset, all gone. I've been a very unpleasant companion for myself lately." Rising impatiently, he strode up and down the room. Then turning on her, he said, angrily: "But I'll have no more lies. That's what brings me here this morning. The first move they make against you and I'll tell the whole truth!"

Annie gazed pensively out of the window without making reply.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

A diplomat is a feller that lets you do all th' talkin' while he's gittin' what he wants.

DOCTORS FAILED TO RELIEVE—A KIDNEY MEDICINE ACCOMPLISHED REMARKABLE RESULTS.

About fifteen years ago I began ailing with backache and sick headache, also nervous trouble. For about nine years I received treatment from different doctors but did not receive any relief or benefit from their medicine. About six years ago I began using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and took same until I was entirely cured of my ailments. I am now well and strong and have not had to take any medicine for the past two years. I attribute the cure of my ailments to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and cannot praise the same enough. I would heartily recommend any person suffering with backache, sick headache or any nervous trouble caused by kidney disease to at once begin taking Swamp-Root, as I am positive it will effect a permanent cure.

Yours truly,
MRS. JOSEPH BOEHLER,
119 Kansas St., Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1911.
JOHN H. RUSSE, JR.,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

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London, Ontario, Canada

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Alfalfa makes 4 to 6 tons per acre; Corn 60 to 100 bu. All hay crops yield heavily. Beef and Pork produced at 3 to 4 cents per lb.—Apples pay $100 to $500 an acre; Truck crops $100 to $400; other yields in proportion. THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY Mobile & Ohio R. R. or Ga. So. & Fla. Ry. will help you find a home in this land of opportunity. Booklets and other facts—free.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to have some information on turkey raising, names of different breeds, etc. I read not long ago of Narraganset turkeys. What are they like? Are they heavier than bronze or other breeds?—N., Pa.

Somebody tell me how to kill a hog in warm weather and care for the meat so that it can be kept.—C., Hyatt, Tenn.

Ringbone.

I have a remedy for ringbone that is a sure cure and does not hurt the horse. Take a bar of lead like the old kind that used to sell in the time they made bullets at home, flatten it out to three-fourths of an inch or more if needed to make a smooth surface, punch a hole in each end. Put it around the ankles so it will rub on the enlarged part. Fasten the ends together with wire. The friction will remove the disease if not too long standing; but never knew it to fail.—S. Caldwell, Idaho.

LIVE STOCK

Care of the Bull.

Do not give the cows all your attention. The bull at the head of the herd should have some care given to him. He is half of the herd. Be sure he is the biggest and best half, and then care for him in such a way that he will stamp his good breeding on his calves. A bull should not be stood in a stall, only watered and fed, and allowed to suffer on account of filth on his flanks, lack of exercise and grooming. He is more than half the herd. He is the best part of the herd of young things he will produce for you.

He should have a roomy box stall in which he can walk about. It must be kept clean and dry and bedded deep with straw at all times. It should be a well lighted stall, where you can watch his growth, if he is a young fellow, and where the sun and air can get to him. If a good lot cannot be given him to exercise in, he had better be left to run on a wire after being ringed through the nose. Fasten a heavy wire from one tree to another or from post to post. Have the wire at least eight feet high. A stout chain with a strong snap in the end of it should hang from the wire, not being so long that it will get under the bull's feet and permit him to get tangled up.

The bull that stamps his breed characteristics on his get is not the one on whose flanks manure is accumulated, whose hoofs are rotting in filth, who is never brushed or exercised. If you expect a bull to do his best, treat him the best. Handle him daily. Do not torment him. Ugliness is always the fault of the owner. If a bull is worried with taunts, if he is forced to fight flies during warm weather and given no chance to stretch himself, he never will amount to much as a sire. To bring his breeding quality to its highest value, give him every attention, make him comfortable, feed him well with a variety of grains and some succulent foods as well, and if you have some light chores to be done which he can handle in a treadmill for a quarter of an hour twice daily, give him the chance to do the work for you. He will be the better for it.

He is the greatest part of the herd, remember, and must be treated as such. If he becomes hidebound, his muscles will be sore and hard and it will not help his disposition. This condition only indicates poor care, lack of exercise and a variety of feeds. Brush him daily. In summer keep him lightly blanketed and in winter provide a heavier one. Be proud of him and show him off at every opportunity. If you are not proud of him, get one that you will be proud of and care for him right. He is the big half of the herd.—William Galloway, Waterloo, Iowa.

Training the Colt.

Many valuable horses are spoiled by improper or harsh treatment in training. A man who is incapable of understanding the disposition of horses is certainly incapable of training them. Two-thirds of the horses that have been called vicious can be managed by proper treatment, says a contributor to Farm and Home.

It is bad policy to train a colt unless he is in the best of spirits. The brain will be more active, therefore the disposition easier to control. On the other hand, if you train a colt while he is thin in flesh, in poor spirits and on light food, as some men do, he will not take notice of objects, and when on good feed later, he is not well trained. Have them in good spirits, give plenty of feed, and use less whip.

THE DAIRY

Art of Butter Making.

"Sourness in cream does not affect the butter fat," says Prof. O. C. Cunnigham, dairy expert at the college of agriculture, Ohio State University, in answering a question which is consistently propounded by dairymen of the state.

"The difficulty with the testing of sour cream is that of getting a good sample. If the cream separates below 30 per cent, it has a tendency to curdle and will whey off. This, of course, deters the keeping of accurate records, although the quality of the milk, in point of butter fat, may be absolutely the same."

Prof. Cunningham suggests that this condition may be overcome by having the farmer deliver his milk to the dairy as soon as possible, and certainly not less than twice a week. If the cans have been kept in a moderately cool room, or, in the summer, surrounded by cold water, there will not be a marked tendency toward acid formation.

The dairymen of the state, Prof. Cunningham further advises, are showing considerable interest in methods of bettering the quality of milk they buy. In some places, farmers whose product does not come up to standard are disqualified, and forced to ship their milk to some dealer less eaxcting.

"This idea is a step in the right direction. Dirty milk is a disgrace to the community, besides having its dangerous, dsease-producing effects. Recent inventions include a number of simple instruments by which the grade of milk can be quickly tested, without chemical analysis. One of the simplest is the sediment test. This is made by forcing a certain amount of milk through an absorbent cotton pad each day. The sediment is deposited on the cotton, and is a fair criterion of the cleanliness of the environment in which the milk is produced.

"Every farmer should have one of these sediment testers, just to convince himself that his sanitary conditions are not as advanced as they should be. The dairymen should lose no time in spending a dollar for such an instrument, as they will not only protect the public from securing disease-laden milk, but will find that their efforts will prove abundantly rewarded by their patrons."

POULTRY

Turkey Raising.

We have coops three feet wide five feet long and two feet high, so varments can't invade them. When just hatched we put two hens with 40 little turkeys in one coop. In two or three days we raise the coops high enough so the little ones can run out and learn our call and find out where the feed comes from, then we turn the old ones out. We change our coop every day or two.

We start them on a chick food, rolled oats and cracked wheat. We believe in preventing diseases instead of curing. We use a vegetable anodyne liniment for roup, known as swell head. Carbolic acid for cholera and copperas for worms. Put in water. We have one in the water a few days, like a week, then the other. We also keep white quartz rock, glass and crockery in front of them in place of grit. Don't keep in close confinement.—Mrs. S., California.

Hens and Hog Bristles.

The following is taken from the current issue of Farm and Fireside:

"After butchering time we found some of our hens drooping around, combs pale, sleepy-eyed, trying to eat and giving up the job as a bad one after swallowing a few grain of corn, yet twisting their necks as though they were full of feed. We caught them and examined their crops and found them packed with hog hair.

"With a sharp knife we made an incision in the crop, and with a button hook we pulled out hookful after hookful until the hair had all been removed, then the incision was sewed up, and the hen got well—but several others we operated on didn't get well.

"Since that time we have made it a special job to clean up the hog hair after the day's butchering."

Don't Blame the Birds.

Amateurs in taking up new breeds are very likely to jump at conclusions as to their relative merits. For example, if one man is keeping White Wyandottes and has a lack of knowledge as to the proper way to care for and feed his flock, while his neighbor, breeding Buff Wyandottes, gets three times as many eggs, he is ready to denounce the White Wyandottes and conclude that the Buffs are a very much better breed.

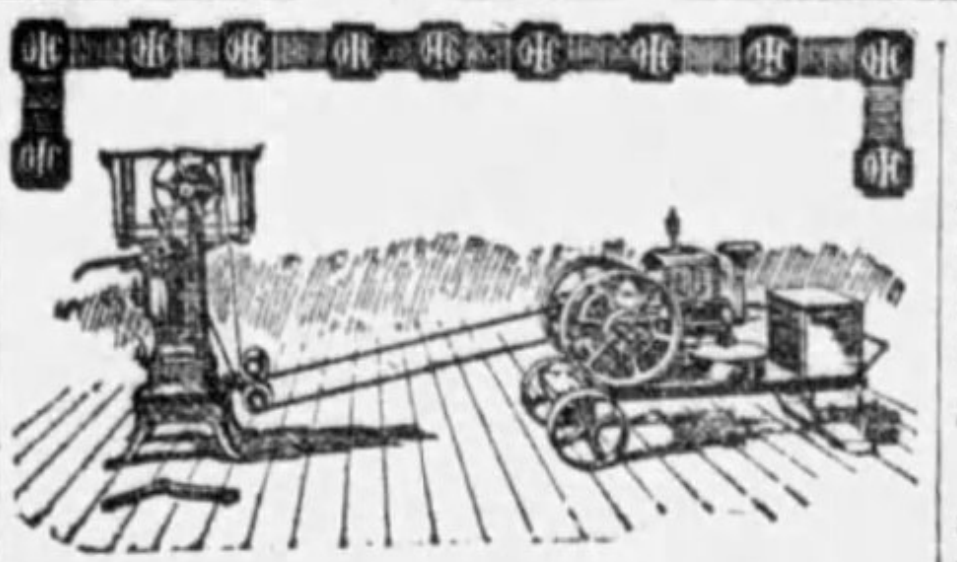
He is not aware that his neighbor is furnishing his hens the necessary food for the easy and abundant production of eggs, that he is furnishing them green stuff in abundance, that they are supplied with the required amount of animal food, that they receive a variety of grains, that their roosting places are kept free from vermin, that they are furnished with dust boxes and that grit, oyster shell and fresh water are before them at all times.

These with a hundred and one other little items which go to make up a happy hen's life, are supplied to the neighbor's birds. The dissatisfied man has failed to not and consider the importance of these things.

Some breeds are so constituted that they will lay more eggs than certain other breeds under just as favorable conditions. But in nine case out of ten the great difference is in the owner or keeper.

Breeds of different characteristics and makeup require different methods of treatment if the best results are to be obtained.

For example, the nervous, active breeds can and should be fed more corn and corn meal than the heavier breeds, which are so much inclined to take on fat. It is very necessary, therefore, for the poultryman to study the nature of his own flock, so that he may be able to furnish the conditions best suited to their needs for egg production.



The Two Important Points

There may be very little skimming difference between separators when new, but there is a difference in the length of service that separators give. The two important points are—the length of time that the separator will give service, and its skimming efficiency during that time. Close skimming and long life determine the value of an

I H C Cream Separator

Dairymaid, Bluebell or Lily

I H C separators have trouble-proof bowl spindle bearings, phosphor bronze bushings, large shafts, correctly cut spiral gears, and an infallible oiling system, but you will have to see the machine itself to realize how well it is made and how many good points it has.

The local dealer who handles these machines will go over all their good points with you. He will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or write

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
165 Harvester Bldg.
Chicago, U S A

THE GARDEN

Tomatoes.

Sticked tomatoes are the most profitable, because they are not exposed to the burning sun, and do not rot from contact with the ground. They can also be cultivated longer. In about 10 or 12 days they must be thoroughly hoed and then staked. After the side branches, or suckers, are about two inches long, they must be trimmed out, and the vines that are allowed to grow must be tied up the first time. Use the cultivator whenever the soil has become settled by rain or continuous dry weather. The vines must be tied up three different times. The last tying is done at the top end of the stick. After this is done, the vines must be cut off beyond the sixth bunch of blossoms.

Fertilization of Garden.

Prof. Massey is a believer in liberal fertilization of the garden plot. He says that now is the time to get a heavy coat of manure on the bare land in the garden, to be turned under later, and then supplement it with a heavy coat of acid phosphate and potash to balance the plant food. He applies a ready-made fertilizer, after manuring, that analyzes 2 8-10, for his land is sandy and needs the potash. He adds: "If you depend entirely on stable manure in the garden, you will have potatoes with big tops and small tubers. The fertilizer I have mentioned I apply at a rate of 1,000 pounds an acre."

Strawberries.

Land that will produce potatoes and corn will grow strawberries but the richer the ground and the better the cultivation the bigger the berries and the yield. Plow the ground well, harrow it level, mark off with corn planter. For small patches stretch a line to enable you to get the plants in rows, set 18 to 30 inches apart, using a spade or dibble to make the holes; move the handle to and from you, which makes a fan-shaped hole for the roots. If the roots are too long, cut off about four inches and set plants about ½ inch deeper than they grew in the bed. If the ground is dry, pour some water to the roots. Old plants that have borne fruit are worthless for planting. Cultivate often and don't let the ground get hard or weedy. Let the cultivator pull the runners into the rows and level off the ground. The plants should not be closer than four inches apart in the rows. The first season after planting if the blossoms are pinched off, the strength will go to make stronger plants for next year's bearing.

THE ORCHARD

Spraying With Powder.

"There are many things about a system of spraying with powder that commend the practice to farmers whose orchard conditions need unusual treatment," said Prof. Wendell Paddock, of the horticultural department of Ohio State University's College of Agriculture, in discussing the use of such sprays in hilly regions.

"The practice of using the powder preparations to the exclusion of the solutions has been gaining in favor in some states, particularly in Missouri, and during recent years a number of extensive experiments have been carried on, which show that results are just as profitable.

"The powder sprays can be secured from any reliable dealer, and can be found in the Bordeaux mixture, as well as the straight poisons. The chief argument for the powder is that it is comparatively cheap, and can be put on the trees quickly and without much trouble.

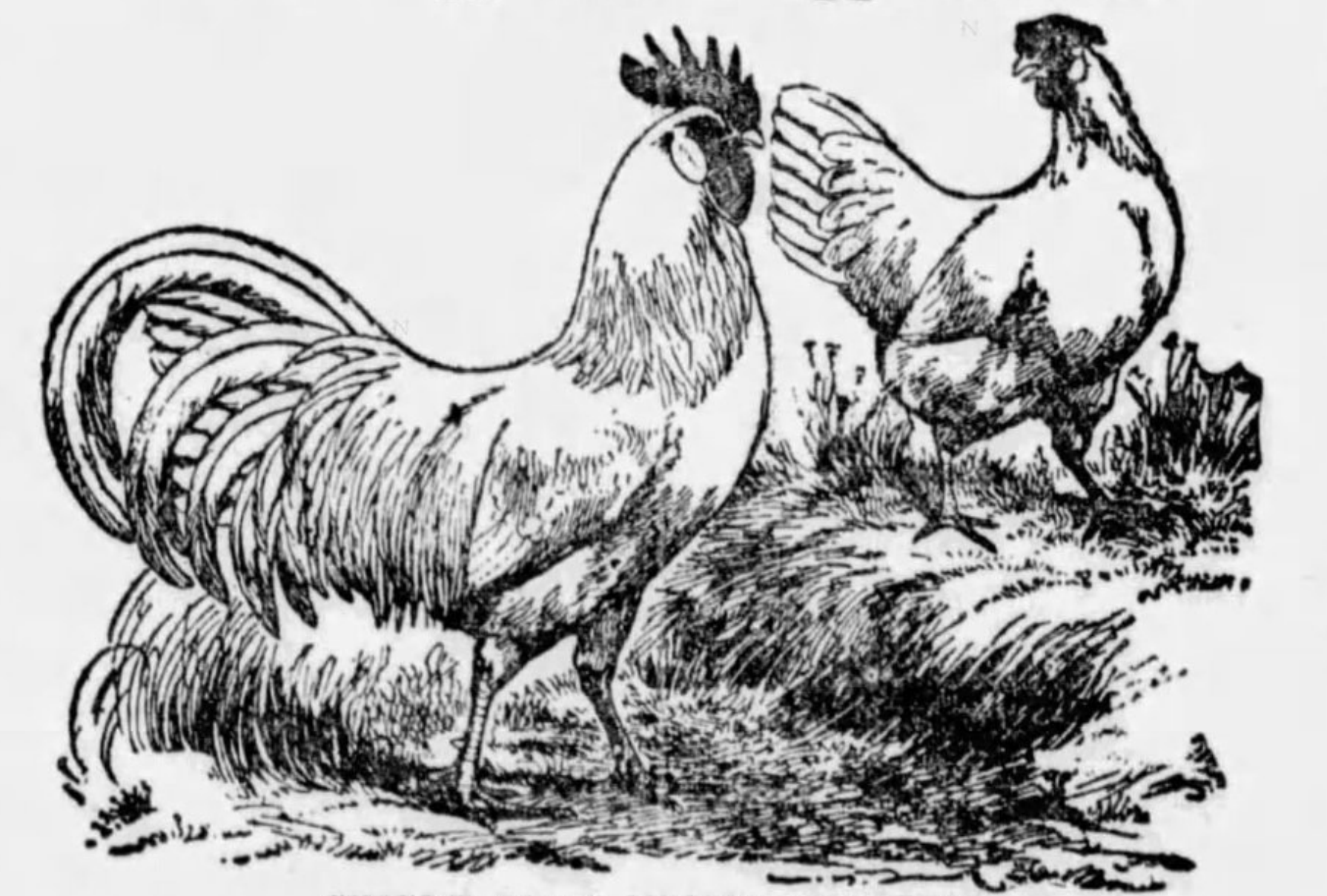
"On the other hand," Prof. Paddock showed, "there is a tendency for the powder to be blown from the trees by sudden winds, or washed away by rains. Many farmers, however, would find it much easier to spray several times in this manner rather than once with the heavy spraying outfits necessary for a hilly orchard."

In Ohio's hilly orchards there is ample opportunity for the trying out of the dry system. Where it has been given a fair trial it has shown itself especially adaptable to the elimination of certain insects, particularly the coddling moth. Much better results were obtained with the dry poisons in the destruction of this pest than with the lime-sulphur solutions and other wet mixtures usually used.

The College of Agriculture is constantly called upon to give information regarding spraying mixtures, and farmers of the state will find it to their advantage to keep in touch with Prof. Paddock and secure his advice regarding orcharding conditions. Bulletins and pamphlets descriptive or orchard work will be mailed free to those requesting, aand personal advice in orchard maintaining given to those presenting their problems to the department.

Few natural products escape imitation by ingenious inventors. Now we have a metallic sponge, consisting of a "loose-meshed network inclosing spaces of larger size." It is made of an alloy of lead and antimony, and is used for absorbing resins, oils, etc.

"Nearest Approach to Egg Machines"



SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

A Blade reader wrote recently to the Farmstead department asking for the best laying strain of chickens. With nine people out of ten who know anything about chickens "Leghorn" would be the answer. The above picture represents a pair of single-comb white Leghorns, which are said to be the nearest approach to an egg machine. Hens laying more than 200 eggs a year are not uncommon in this variety. It is said that some individuals hold records of laying more than 300 eggs in a year.

White Leghorn breeders assert that it takes less to feed a Leghorn. One says the quantity of grain required to feed three Leghorns would be only enough for two of the Asiatic or American breeds. The single-comb white Leghorns are beautiful fowls. In flocks their red combs and white plumage make a beautiful picture on a green lawn. They lay large white eggs, which are always in great demand in the New York market.

STRENGTH

Without Overloading the Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day, as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert, with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy.

He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, is delicious as the cereal part of the morning meal, and invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BIG VALUE OF FARM MANURE

Manures benefit the soil by adding chemical elements and supplying it with organic matter. The organic matter by decomposition forms humus. A soil deficient in humus has lost its power to retain water for the growing crop, according to a Farm and Home contributor.

Organic matter can be added to the soil by growing and plowing under green crops, but this method adds but little new chemical material. On the other hand, when farmers attempt to keep up fertility by supplying commercial fertilizers alone the soil will eventually become depleted of humus. This makes necessary the keeping of stock and saving and properly applying the manure.

The value of farm manures depends chiefly upon the kind and quality of the feeds used and the class of stock kept. The first is by far the most important. On an average three-fourths of the manurial value of the feed is voided by the animals in the manure, and in case of certain chemical elements with some stock nearly all of it is voided.

CANADA'S OFFERING To The Settler

The American Rush to Western Canada is Increasing

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Free Homesteads In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

W. S. NETHERY,
Canadian Government Agent
413 Gardiner Bldg.
Toledo, O.
or address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

"Did you hear?" he said, raising his voice. "I shall let the world know that you sacrificed yourself for that woman."

She turned and shook her head.

"No, judge," she said, "I do not wish it. If they do succeed influencing Howard to bring suit against me I shall not defend it."

Judge Brewster was not a patient man, and if there was anything that angered him it was rank injustice. He had no patience with this young woman who allowed herself to be trampled on in this outrageous way. Yet he could not be angry with her. She had qualities which compelled his admiration and respect, and not the least of these was her willingness to shield others at her own expense.

"Perhaps not," he retorted, "but I will. It's unjust, it's unrighteous, it's impossible!"

"But you don't understand," she said, gently; "I am to blame."

"You're too ready to blame yourself," he said, testily.

Annie went up to him and laid her hand affectionately on his shoulder. With tears in her eyes, she said:

"Let me tell you something, judge. His father was right when he said I took advantage of him. I did. I saw that he was sentimental and self-willed, and all that. I started out to attract him. I was tired of the life I was living, the hard work, the loneliness, and all the rest of it, and I made up my mind to catch him if I could. I didn't think it was wrong then, but I do now. Besides," she went on, "I'm older than he is—five years older. He thinks I'm three years younger, and that he's protecting me from the world. I took advantage of his ignorance of life."

Judge Brewster shrugged his shoulders impatiently.

"If boys of 25 are not men they never will be." Looking down at her kindly, he went on: "'Pon my word! if I was 25, I'd let this divorce go through and marry you myself."

"Oh, judge!"

That was all she could say, but there was gratitude in the girl's eyes. These were the first kind words any one had yet spoken to her. It was nice to know that some one saw some good in her. She was trying to think of something to say, when suddenly there was the click of a key being inserted in a yale lock. The front door opened, and Howard appeared.

"Well, judge!" he exclaimed, "this is a surprise!"

The lawyer looked at him gravely.

"How do you do, young man?" he said. Quizzingly he added: "You look very pleased with yourself!"

"This is the first opportunity I've had to thank you for your kindness," said Howard, cordially.

"You can thank your wife, my boy, not me!" Changing the topic, he said: "So you're going abroad, eh?"

"Yes, did Annie tell you? It's only for a few months."

The lawyer frowned. Tapping the floor impatiently with his cane, he said:

"Why are you going away?"

Taken aback at the question, Howard stammered:

"Because—because—"

"Because I want him to go," interrupted Annie quickly.

The lawyer shook his head, and looking steadily at Howard, he said sternly:

"I'll tell you, Howard, my boy. You're going to escape from the scandalmongers and the gossiping busybodies. Forgive me for speaking plainly, but you're going away because your wife's conduct is a topic of conversation among your friends—"

Howard interrupted him.

"You're mistaken, judge; I don't care a hang what people say—"

"Then why do you leave her here to fight the battle alone?" demanded the judge, angrily.

Annie advanced and raised her hand deprecatingly. Howard looked at her as if now for the first time he realized the truth.

"To fight the battle alone?" he echoed.

"Yes," said the judge, "you are giving the world a weapon with which to strike at your wife!"

Howard was silent. The lawyer's words had struck home. Slowly he said:

"I never thought of that. You're right! I wanted to get away from it all. Father offered me the chance and Annie told me to go——"

Annie turned to the judge.

"Please, judge," she said, "don't say any more." Addressing her husband, she went on: "He didn't mean what he said, Howard."

Howard hung his head.

"He's quite right, Annie," he said, shamefacedly. "I never should have consented to go; I was wrong.'"

Judge Brewster advanced and patted him kindly on the back.

"Good boy!" he said. "Now, Mrs. Jeffries, I'll tell your husband the

"No!" she cried.

"Then I'll tell him without your permission," he retorted. Turning to the young man, he went on: "Howard, your wife is an angel! She's too good a woman for this world. She has not hesitated to sacrifice her good name, her happiness, to chield another woman. And that woman—the woman who called at Underwood's room that night—was Mrs. Jeffries, your stepmother!"

Howard stared back in amazement.

"It's true, then, I did recognize her voice!" he cried.

Turning to his wife, he said: "Oh, Annie, why didn't you tell me? You saved my stepmother from disgrace, you spared my father! Oh, that was noble of you!" In a low voice he whispered: "Don't send me away from you, Annie! Let me stay and prove that I'm worthy of you!"

To the young wife it all seemed like a dream, almost too good to be real. The dark, troubled days were ended. A long life, bright with its promise of happiness, was before them.

"But what of the future, Howard?" she demanded, gently.

Judge Brewster answered the question.

"I've thought of that," he said. "Howard, will you come into my office and study law. You can show your father what you can do with a good wife to second your efforts.

Howard grasped his outstretched hand.

"Thanks, judge, I accept," he replied, heartily.

Turning to his wife, he took her in his arms. Her head fell on his shoulder. Looking up at him shyly and smiling through her tears, she murmured, softly:

"I am happy now—at last!"

THE END.

Next week The Blade will print the opening chapters of "The Marriage of Captain Kettle." It is a thrilling romance of the sea, full of action from beginning to end.

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to clip your horses before the spring work begins. Insist on having the Stewart, the machine which turns easier, clips faster and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. PRICE $7.50

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and calendar of fine, pure-bred poultry for 1913. This book contains many pages of poultry facts, 70 different varieties, some shown in natural colors, all illustrated and described. Tells how to make hens lay, raise and care for them, all about the Famous Greider Incubators and Brooders. Shows photo of the largest poultry farm in Penn. Prices of breeding stock and eggs for hatching, and supplies within reach of all. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book on poultry.

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WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE.

The book entitled The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die, will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of 7 to 10 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble, the cause and tells of a cure.

BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.

RAISALL REMEDY CO. BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA.

NEW KHERSON OATS

Ratekin's New Kherson Oats imported from Russia. No variety of oats in existence has stood as thorough tests and shown capability to withstand drouth or wet weather as our New Kherson Oats. Yields 20 to 30 bushels more per acre than common oats. Strong stiff straw; sprangled heads; ripens early; never rusts, blights, nor lodges. **There is none like them.** Order early before our stocks are exhausted. **Samples Mailed Free,** also our big illustrated catalogue of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring it to your door. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Box 18, Shenandoah, Iowa.

During the next 30 days these Sweater Coats are given away FREE

As we had a chance opportunity to buy several thousand Sweater Coats like the one here pictured and described at an exceptional bargain price we have decided to give one free to every one that takes advantage of this offer by mailing to us the coupon below.

These Sweater Coats are made of extra heavy, strong, gray colored yarn. In appearance, strength and usefulness, they stand well in comparison with all-wool Sweater Coats which sell as high as $5.00 apiece. These coats have a large thick knitted collar, seven pearl buttons, strongly sewed button holes and two side pockets. The coat can be buttoned close up under the chin as shown in illustration. Just at this time of the year a Sweater Coat is almost a necessity. A coat of this kind is better protection against colds than any kind of medicine. We have these Sweater Coats suitable for both men and women in all sizes from 34 to 46 inches, breast or bust measure. State below if you want a Gent's or Ladies' Sweater Coat and your measure.

The reason we give away these splendid Sweater Coats is simply this, that we want to introduce our genuine Malt Drink in the home of every family that reads this paper. This Malt Drink is a most delicious and wholesome table beverage. To every reader accepting this offer, we will also send our great and absolutely free **CATALOGUE,** containing bargains of every kind and description. In this catalogue the reader will find almost everything that's needed in the household or on the farm and any family can save hundreds of dollars during the year by always consulting our Catalogue before buying any supplies.

As Strong, Warm and Elegant As a $5.00 Sweater Coat FREE

MAIL US THE COUPON BELOW TODAY

Lundin's Malt Drink is an absolutely non-alcoholic table beverage, prepared from our Concentrated Extract for Mal-ta-Brew, an absolutely unadulterated Malt and Hops extract, so highly concentrated, that it is reduced to a solid substance and therefore can be packed in a sterilized tin can and easily and inexpensively sent to any address. From the contents of one single can of Lundin's Concentrated Extract for Mal-ta-Brew, the usual price of which is 35 cents, any housewife can easily make as much as six gallons of a wholesome, strengthening, delicious, but absolutely non-alcoholic malt beverage. Bear in mind, that this Malt Drink is not only delicious to quench your thirst, but that it also is highly nourishing and wholesome. It should therefore be used by young and old, all the year round, as a table beverage. It should be on your table just as regularly as bread.

The individual high nutritive value of the two ingredients in this drink, namely, malt and hops, is universally acknowledged by all authorities. When combined and highly concentrated, they are bound to produce a beverage of exceedingly health-giving and beneficial qualities. It strengthens the appetite, acts as a tonic and is especially beneficial and strengthening for children and young people still growing, for nursing mothers, convalescents and weak persons generally. It can be prepared to suit everybody's taste and is so easy to make at home that even a child can do it.

— — — CUT OUT HERE — — —

COUPON: Lundin & Co., 117 N. Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find $1.00 in full payment for three cans of Lundin's Concentrated Extract for Mal-ta-Brew, enough to make 18 gallons Mal-ta-Brew. Please send me as a present, the Sweater Coat I have marked for below with a cross (X).

....LADIES' SWEATER COAT. Bust Measure.....In.

....GENT'S SWEATER COAT. Breast Measure.....In.

To give the correct bust or breast measure, measure all around your body right up under the arm pits.

It is understood, that you will refund to me my $1.00 if I should not find everything exactly as here represented.

NAME..

ADDRESS..

CUT OUT HERE

E-20

A Simple Farm House Machine That Works For The Women Folks

Why Not Put This One Small Machine In the Farm Home—To Make Mother's Work Easy? = When Father Has a Dozen Or More Bigger Ones to Lighten His Labors.

Why not present Mother with a "Pilot Country Home Carbide Machine?" A machine that will cut the good woman's work in half and make the old farm house a better place to live in.

Father has his riding plows, cultivators, binders, mowers, corn cutters and manure spreaders—he needs them all to make the farm pay—incidentally they make farm work twice as easy as it was a generation ago.

In the meantime the woman's end of it—the house work—is every bit as hard as it ever was. It is certainly mother's turn. She is clearly entitled to anything in the way of machine help to lighten her labors as much as one of these little gas plants will.

With less than fifteen minutes' attention once a month one of these Pilot machines will provide all the gas necessary for light and fuel in a big house. And in every such home the housewife will be forever relieved from the trouble and labor of handling coal, fire-wood, ashes, kerosene and greasy, smelly oil lamps.

Already over two hundred thousand farmers' wives are enjoying this wonderful convenience. For fully that many Carbide machines have been sold and installed in farm homes to date.

We ship with these Pilot light and fuel plants, the light chandeliers and the gas cooking range, all ready to set up. And this outfit can be installed in three days without injuring walls or floors.

The Pilot machine will set in your basement or an out-building. The iron pipes will run inside your walls just as in all city houses. The chandeliers, in brass or bronze, you can select from a catalogue of a hundred beautiful designs.

The lights you can have fixed to light up without matches—by simply pulling a chain that hangs from the burners in every room, barn, shed and out-building.

Every light will be as white and brilliant as sunlight itself. So clear and soft that it is often referred to by scientific writers as "Artificial Sunlight." No other light will add half so much to the beauty of a room. And no other light can equal it for reading purposes.

The cooking range will be just like the "Gas Ranges" used in millions of city kitchens. The ever-ready fire can be turned on or off with a thumb screw. Like the city gas range this Carbide Gas Range insures a cool kitchen in hot weather and cuts the work of cooking meals in half at all seasons of the year.

If you will write and ask us for it, we will be glad to send you our free wonder book.

It tells about the magical gas producing stone, "Union Carbide"—how the Pilot machine releases the gas from this stone automatically—just the amount you use, no more, no less. It tells why the Union Carbide can't burn or explode. It tells why it can be kept for years. It tells how the light can be used in barns and other farm buildings. It tells why it is better than electricity and cheaper than kerosene. It tells why it is not poisonous to breathe. It tells why insurance authorities pronounce it the safest of all available illuminants for country homes. It tells what sized and priced machines different sized farms use.

All these facts are explained in the book in a manner that will make it perfectly clear why this HOME MADE GAS is now used by over two hundred thousand farm families.

Send us your address NOW, before you forget it. Tell us how many rooms and buildings you have to light and where you are located. We will mail you the book and full particulars promptly.

Address your letter to THE OXWELD ACETYLENE CO.—
3624 Jasper Place, Chicago, Ill.

Growing Children Need Good Bowels

ive a Mild Laxative Occasionally to Insure Regular Bowel Action

s a child grows older it requires re and more personal attention from e mother, and as the functions of the wels are of the utmost importance to ith great attention should be paid to em.

iet is of great importance, and the ther should watch the effect of cer- n foods. A food will constipate one d not another, and so we have a lthy food like eggs causing bilious- ss to thousands, and a wholesome it like bananas constipating many. is also to be considered that the child growing, and great changes are tak- place in the young man or young man. The system has not yet settled elf to its later routine.

very valuable remedy at this stage, d one which every growing boy and l should be given often or occasion- y according to the individual cir- nstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pep- . This is a laxative and tonic com- ed, so mild that it is given to little bies, and yet equally effective in the st robust constitution. At the first n of a tendency to constipation give small dose of Syrup Pepsin at night retiring, and prompt action will fol- in the morning. It not only acts on stomach and bowels but its tonic perties build up and strengthen the stem generally. Mrs. Henry Babler, n Dyne, Wis., writes that her little , Melvin Babler, was constipated st of the time until she gave him Dr. ldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Since using this remedy he has never been constipated.

MELVIN BABLER.

The use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will teach you to avoid cathartics, salts and pills as they are too harsh for the majority and their effect is only temporary. Syrup Pepsin brings premanent results, and it can be conveniently obtained of any nearby druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

EN AND WOMEN WEEP

Los Angeles, March 7.—The case Clarence Darrow, attorney for the cNamaras, who has been tried on a arge of attempting to bribe a juror, in the hands of the jury, the trial ving been finished last night.

Darrow's plea for himself at the nclusion of his case was one of the ost eloquent ever heard in this city. e plea concluded as follows:

"We all fill our places in life, play- g the game until we go out forever. know the human side of criminals d I know that human lives are uch alike. I did what I could to ve the McNamaras—did it honest- ; did it bravely.

"I am growing older. I have grown eary and tired of life, but it is not ir, it is not just, it is not human at I should have been tried again pon a charge on which I had once en acquitted. If my enemies had any sense of justice, I should not have been called to defend myself again.

"I am ready for the eternal sleep. I have loved peace and I have loved my fellowmen. I have believed in law and love. Yet, almost from the time I first opened my eyes, I have been fighting, fighting, fighting for my fellowmen. I have practiced kindness and gentleness and mercy the best I could as the years have gone. That's why I am here—because I have loved, not judged my fellowmen.

"Gentlemen, there is nothing to this case.

"Where men toil with their hands—where women, worn, weak and weary, are sewing tears into garments to be worn by the rich, I know there are prayers going up for me today—prayers that this jury will free me.

"Gentlemen, I submit to you my fate—the fate of my family."

Darrow finished his address to an accompaniment of sobs. Tears coursed down the cheeks of many men as well as women.

PERFECTLY MATCHED HUMAN HAIR SWITCH FREE

Here is the fairest proposition one woman can make to another

Send us a sample of your hair and we will make you this beautiful 22-inch Human Hair Switch to match. If it is satisfactory, send us $1.50 within 10 days, or sell three to your friends and get yours absolutely free. Extra shades cost a trifle more. These Quality Switches are all made in our own sanitary factory of all human hair from Europe's peasantry. We have no salesmen or dealers. Our only agents are our customers. This 22-inch switch would cost you elsewhere from two to three dollars. It is soft and lustrous, full length and weight, and can be had in straight or wavy hair.

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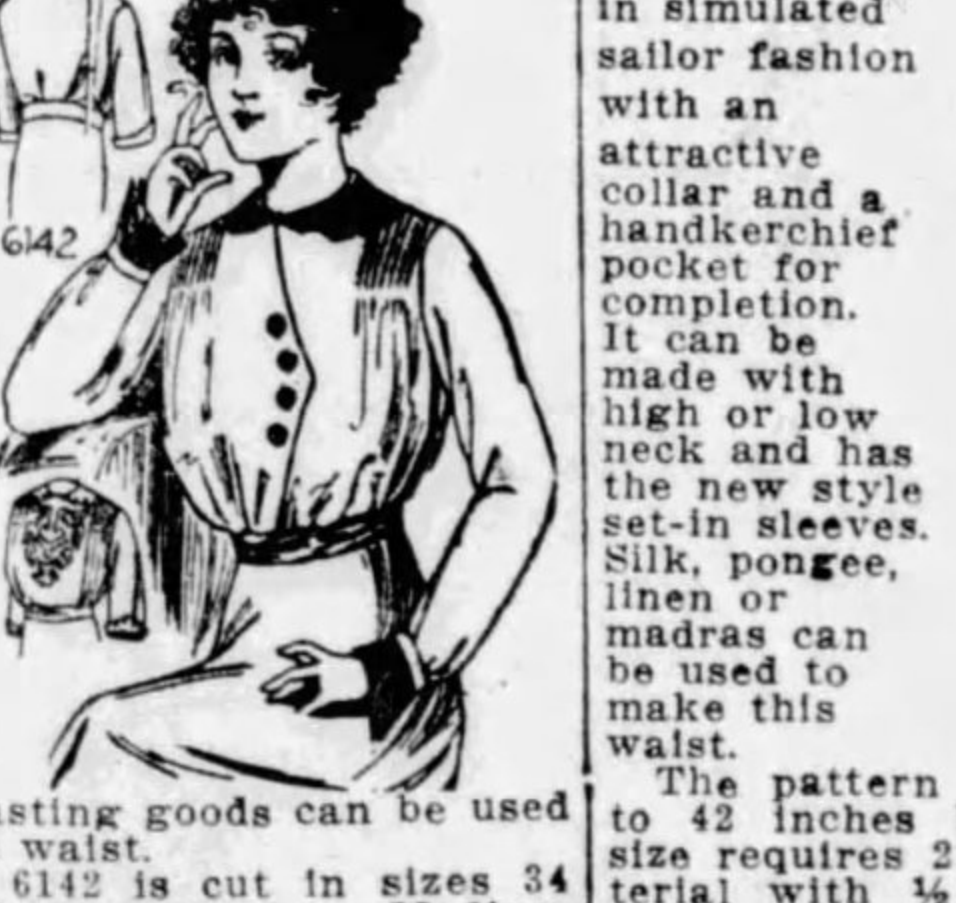
BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. Inordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

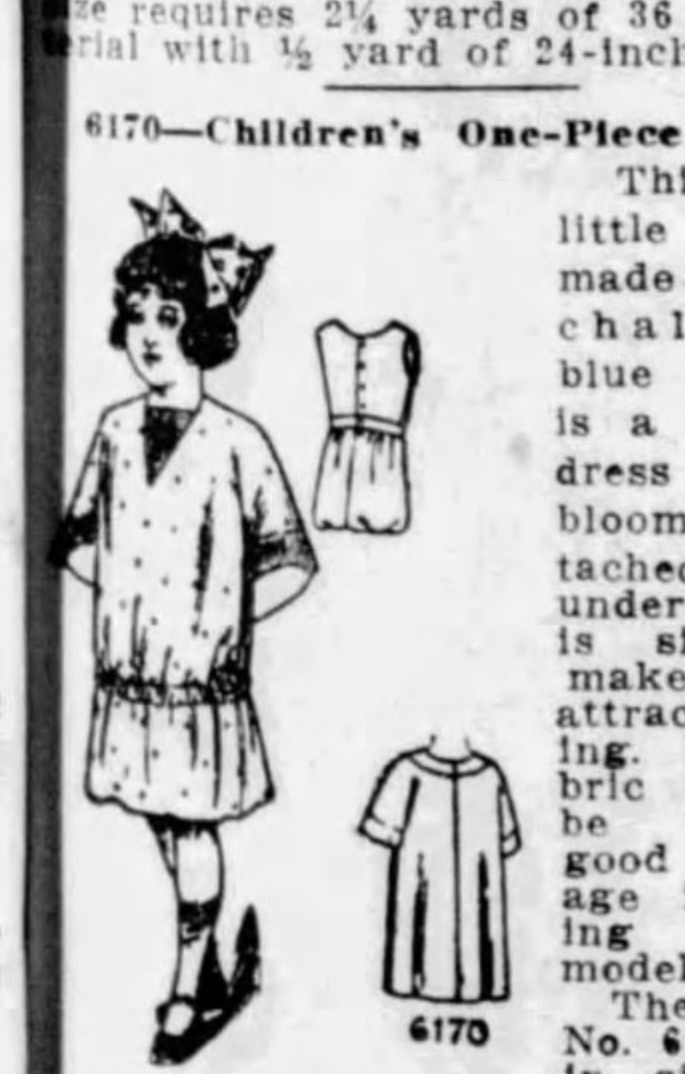
6142—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



This waist just the ing for usiness ear with n up-to-date kirt. It n be made ith the raight or inted fronts nd with long r short eeves. Seven cks at ch shoul- r give the quired full- ss. Linen, adras or lk with e collar and uffs of satin r other contrasting goods can be used develop this waist.

The pattern 6142 is cut in sizes 34 42 inches bust measure. Medium ze requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch ma- rial with ½ yard of 24-inch satin.

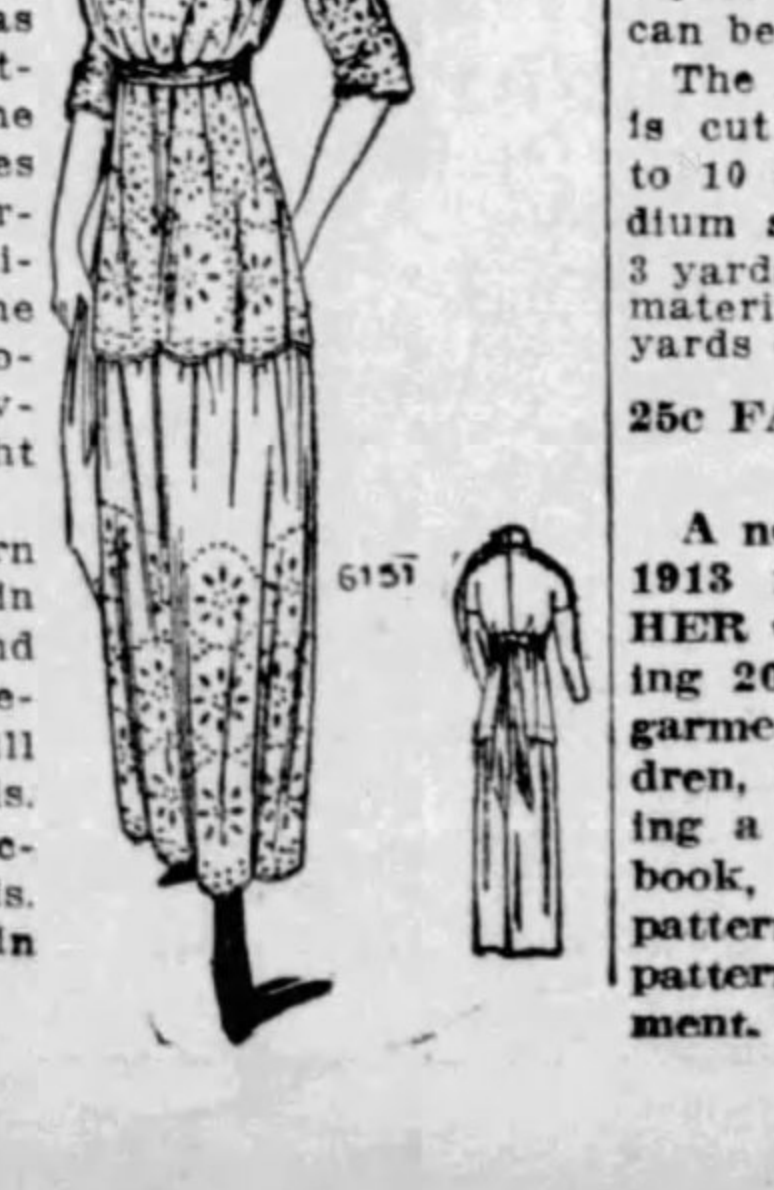
6170—Children's One-Piece Dress.



This dainty little frock is made of white challis with blue dots. It is a one-piece dress and has bloomers attached to an underwaist. It is simple to make and quite attractive looking. Wash fabric may also be used to good advantage in carrying out this model.

The pattern No. 6170 is cut in sizes 2, 4 nd 6 years. Medium size will require [illegible] yards of 36 inch goods for dress nd bloomers and ⅜ of a yard of 36 ch lining for underwaist.

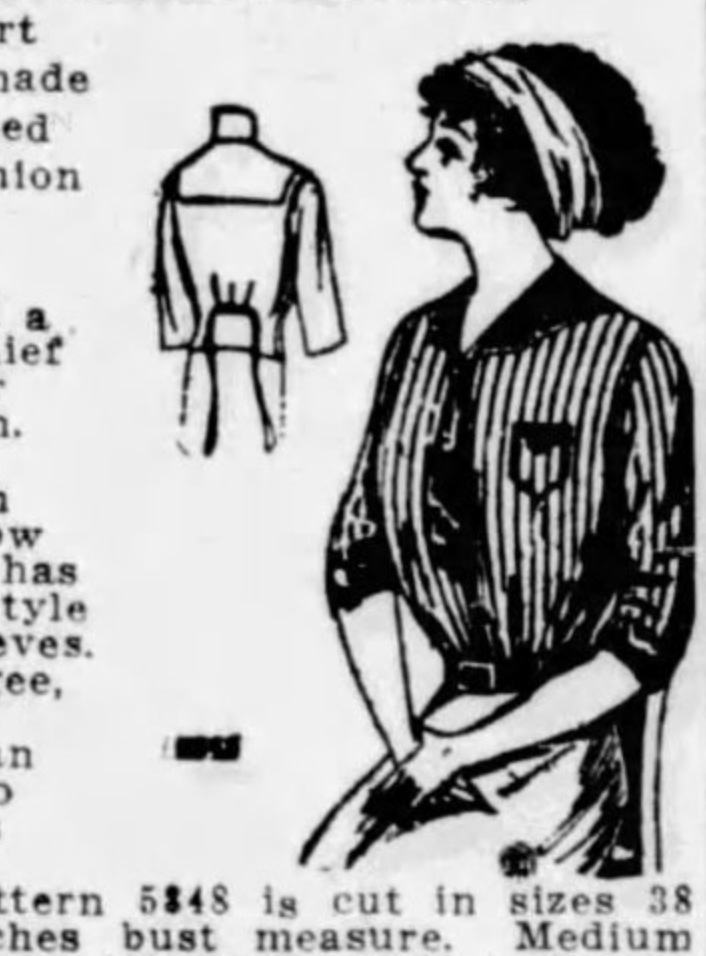
6151—Misses' Dress.



Here is a unning dress r the young irl. It is ade of em- roidered ouncing and novel as ell as at- ractive. The houlder yokes dd to the gar- ent's pretti- ess and the kirt is a two- iece one hav- ng straight ower edge.

The pattern 151 is cut in izes 14, 16 and years. Medium size will require 5 yds. f 30 in. flounc- ng or 3¾ yds. f 36 in. plain oods

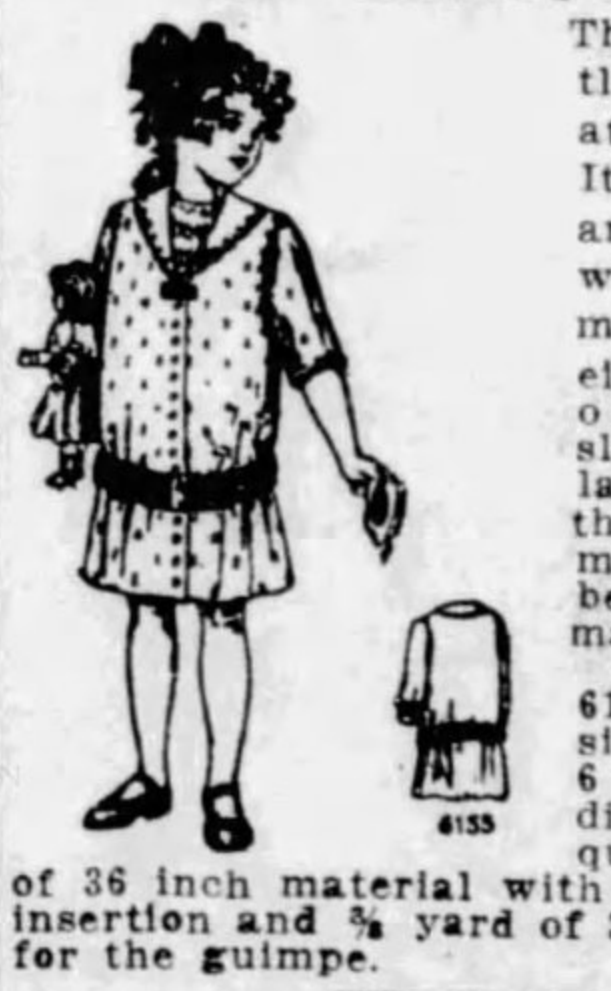
5848—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



This shirt waist is made in simulated sailor fashion with an attractive collar and a handkerchief pocket for completion. It can be made with high or low neck and has the new style set-in sleeves. Silk, pongee, linen or madras can be used to make this waist.

The pattern 5848 is cut in sizes 38 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

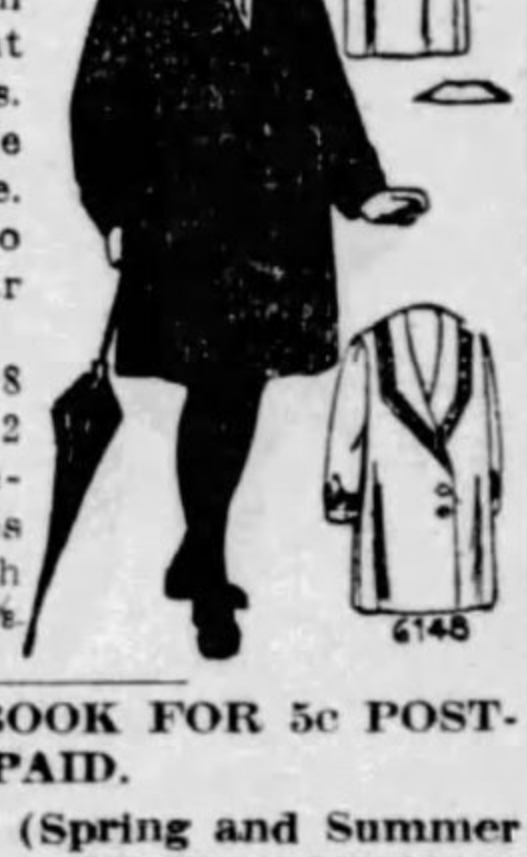
6155—Children's Dress.



This pretty little dress closes at the front. It has a separate guimpe which can be made with either the long or short sleeves. Linen, lawn or any of the pretty wash materials can be used to make this dress.

The pattern 6155 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 1¾ yds. of 36 inch material with 2½ yards of insertion and ⅜ yard of 36 inch lining for the guimpe.

6148—Children's Coat.



Developed in light weight serge this coat will be just the thing for spring wear. It can be made with either the straight or circular fronts. It is made in the box plaited style. Either of two styles of collar can be used.

The pattern 6148 is cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material with 2⅝ yards of braid.

25c FASHION BOOK FOR 5c POSTPAID.

A new edition (Spring and Summer 1913 number) of EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, illustrating 200 up-to-date and easily made garments for Ladies, Misses and Children, is now ready. To those ordering a pattern, we will send this 25c book, postpaid for 5c extra; without pattern 10c. Address all orders for patterns and books to Pattern Department, The Toledo Blade, Toledo Ohio.

BIG BILLS FAIL TO PASS AT LAST

Sundry Expenses Bill Is Held Up for New Administration.

Washington, March 5.—Two of the great annual appropriation bills necessary to the maintenance of the federal government failed of passage yesterday, when the 62d Congress wound up its affairs.

Senator Fall of New Mexico, holding the floor throughout the closing hours of the session, talked the Indian appropriation bill to death, with its $12,000,000 for the support of the Indian service, while President Taft wrote his veto on the $115,000,000 bill to take care of the sundry civil expenses of the government.

The House repassed the sundry civil bill over the veto, but when it reached the Senate, Senator Poindexter objected to any appropriation for the Washington police force until an investigation had been made for the riotous scenes attending the suffrage parade Monday and the Senate did not reach a vote on the bill.

Time to Act Next Session.

Taft vetoed the sundry civil bill because of its provisions exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust law. He declared this class legislation of a flagrant type. Most of the appropriation would not take effect until July 1, however, and the new Congress will be able to prepare appropriation measures by that time.

The special session of the Senate, which Vice President Marshall called to order immediately after the 62d Congress adjourned, assembled again today to receive and to act upon President Wilson's cabinet appointments.

The bill creating a Department of Labor and thus adding a 10th member to the cabinet was signed by President Taft at the capitol, as were the post-office appropriation bill, the naval bill, the rivers and harbors bill and the public buildings bill. The measure known as the seamen's bill was not signed.

President Taft's last official act was the signing of the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia providing about $11,000,000.

Urges Cabinet Reorganization.

In signing the bill creating a Department of Labor the President left with Congress a memorandum expressing the conviction that nine departments are enough. He said:

"I sign this bill with considerable hesitation because I think that no new department ought to be created without a reorganization of all departments in the government and a redistribution of the bureaus between them. The distribution of bureaus is far from being economic, and if there is one thing that is needed in the present situation it is a reorganization of our government on business principles.

"I forbear, however, to veto this bill because my motive in doing so would be misunderstood."

Flays Building Bill.

Taft sent to Congress a memorandum that he would like to have withheld his signature from the public buildings bill. Because of many projects in it he held to be meritorious, he added, he had decided to approve it.

"There are in this bill items aggregating perhaps half a million dollars that ought not to be in it," said the President, "but the bill contains authorization for improvements so important in the development of the city of Washington that I cannot bring myself to defeat such worthy projects."

WILSON REGIME "DRY"

President and Family Opposed to Use of Liquor.

Washington, March 10.—The Wilson administration will be "dry."

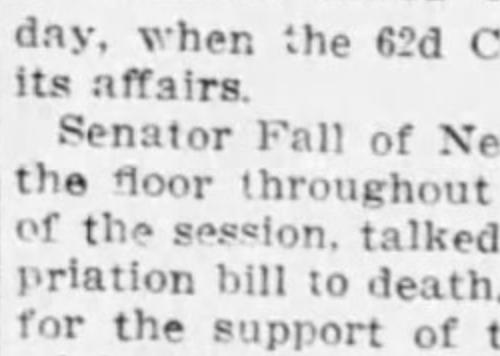
This expression is entirely used in a sense that appeals to the inner man of the nation and not necessarily to those who look for stereotyped methods of government. It became known that President Wilson and his family, all of them, are averse to the use of liquor or wine in any form. Intoxicating liquors will have no place in the White House during the next four years unless the President's views undergo sharp change.

The premier in the President's cabinet, Secretary of State Bryan, as is well known, has been a prohibition advocate for many years. On one occasion Mr. Bryan would have made it a national issue and it was due to his efforts that the prohibition legislation in Nebraska was put into effect.

It is well known that Speaker Clark is a teetotaler and has been for many years. The fact that a large portion of the Democratic majority in the senate and house is from the south, where prohibition is general, makes certain the fact that there will be little wine and less wassail than has been known in Washington for many years.

There never has been so dry a prospect in the White House since the days of President Hayes, when Mrs. Hayes excluded wines and liquors from the executive mansion immediately on becoming its mistress. The sideboard, on which the wine glasses and decanters of the administration once were displayed, now graces a local bar room.

A small fan, revolved by a motor or clockwork, features a new respiratory helmet to draw air expelled by a man's lungs away from his face.



ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

All the Time. Face Mass of Sores. Could Not Sleep At Night. In Misery. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment 3 Weeks and Was Cured.

1245 Bridge St., Indianapolis, Ind.—"I feel that I must write and tell what Cuticura Soap and Ointment have done for me. The eczema first broke out in pimples all over my face and itched and burned all the time. My face was a mass of sores. I could not sleep at night and was in misery all of the time. I tried everything I heard of but was not helped any. At last I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for some. I only used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for about three weeks and was cured. Now my skin is as clear as it can be." (Signed) Miss Willa Fields, Apr. 8, 1912.

BLACKHEADS AND PIMPLES

2428 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"I was troubled with blackheads and pimples for over a year. I had them on my forehead and chin. They were rather large and came to a head and were very disfiguring indeed. I used most everything without help until I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me entirely." (Signed) Miss Irene Brignole, Apr. 16, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

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It is the most complete book of its kind ever published and contains over 200 Illustrations and Samples of all kinds of Garments for Men and Boys, including a full line of Men's Furnishings. We manufacture and sell to you direct by mail, enabling you to dress better at less cost than you have ever done before.

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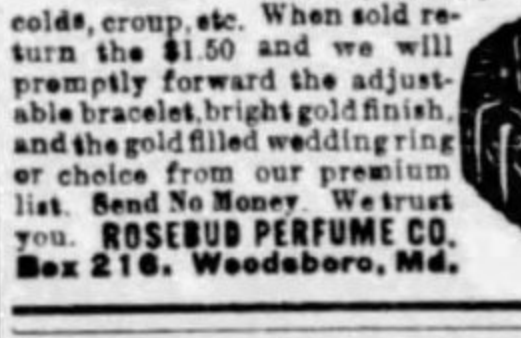

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MUCH WHEAT IS STILL ON FARMS

Government Crop Report for March Puts It at 21.4 Per Cent.

Washington, March 11.—Grain of last year's crop remaining on farms March 1 formed the subject of the department of Agriculture's crop report for March which was issued at 2:15 p. m. today. The department's bureau of statistics, from reports of its correspondents and agents throughout the country, estimates the amount of wheat, corn, oats and barley on farms, with comparisons for preceding years, the proportion of each crop which will be shipped out of the counties where grown, and the percentage of the 1912 corn crop which was of merchantable quality as follows:

Wheat—About 156,483,000 bushels, or 21.4 per cent of the 1912 crop remained on farms March 1, 1913, compared with 122,025,000 bushels, or 19.6 per cent, of the 1911 crop in 1912; 162,705,000 bushels, or 25.6 per cent, of the 1911 crop in 1912; 162,705,000 bushels, or 25.6 per cent, of the 1910 crop in 1911; and 160,214,000 bushels, or 23.4 per cent of the 1909 crop in 1910.

About 61.6 per cent of the 1912 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 56.1 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped, 55.6 per cent of the 1910 crop so shipped, and 61.1 per cent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

Corn—About 1,289,655,000 bushels, or 41.3 per cent of the 1912 crop remained on farms March 1, 1913, compared with 884,069,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent of the 1911 crop in 1912; 1,165,378,000 bushels, or 40.4 per cent of the 1910 crop in 1911, and 97,561,000 bushels, or 38.3 per cent of the 1909 crop in 1910.

About 21.8 per cent of the 1912 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 20.5 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped; 22.9 per cent of the 1910 crop so shipped, and 24.9 per cent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

The proportion of the 1912 crop which is merchantable is about 85.0 per cent, compared with 80.1 per cent of the 1911 crop; 86.4 per cent of the 1910 crop, and 82.5 per cent of the 1909 crop.

Aats: About 604,216,000 bushels, or 42.6 per cent of the 1912 crop remained on farms, March 1, 1913, compared with 289,988,000 bushels, or 31.4 per cent of the 1911 crop in 1912; 442,665,000 bushels, or 37.3 per cent of the 1910 crop in 1911, and 365,432,000 bushels, or 36.3 per cent of the 1909 crop in 1910.

About 30.9 per cent of the 1912 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 28.8 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped; 30.6 per cent of the 1910 crop so shipped, and 32.7 per cent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

Barley—About 62,283,000 bushels, or 27.8 per cent of the 1912 crop remained on farms March 1, 1913, compared with 24,760,000 bushels, or 15.5 per cent of the 1911 crop in 1912; 33,498,000 bushels or 19.3 per cent of the 1910 crop in 1911, and 42,602,000 bushels or 24.6 per cent of the 1909 crop in 1910.

About 53.7 per cent of the 1912 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 57.2 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped; 50 per cent of the 1910 crop so shipped, and 52.5 per cent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

You should read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

IMMIGRANTS RESCUED

Hundred and Sixteen Passengers Taken Off Boat.

Key West, Fla., March 10.—One hundred and sixteen passengers, all of whom are immigrants bound from Spain to Cuba, with the exception of two first-class passengers, were taken off the British steamer Lugano ashore on the Ajax Reef off the Florida coast by the tug Rescue Sunday afternoon.

Transfer of the passengers from the ill-fated Lugano to the Rescue was effected in two hours, small boats being used. Of the passengers rescued 12 were women, 15 children and the remaining 89 were men.

It was 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning when the Lugano suddenly struck the reef. Captain Penwill immediately realized that the position of the vessel was serious. Distress rockets and wireless calls remained unanswered for hours. Finally the message was picked up by the U. S. wireless station here. At the same time it was intercepted by the tug Rescue, bound for this port. The latter vessel immediately set out for the Lugano and succeeded in taking off her passengers before other tugs sent out arrived at the scene.

Complete explanation of the accident to the British steamer is not given. It is reported that the watere of the Gulf of Mexico were quiet Sunday.

A Human Match Factory

The body contains phosphorus sufficient to make 483,000 matches. Phosphorus is one of fourteen elements composing the body—divided among bones, flesh, nervous system and other organs. The perfect health of body requires a perfect balance of the elements. These elements come from the food we eat—the stomach extracts and distributes them.

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which has been so favorably known for over 40 years. It is now put up in tablet form, as well as liquid, and can be obtained of medicine dealers everywhere or by mail by sending 50 cents in 1c stamps for trial box—address R.V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N.Y.

THE COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER is a book of 1008 pages handsomely bound in cloth—treats of Physiology—Hygiene, Anatomy, Medicine and is a complete Home Physician—Send 31, 1c stamps to R.V.Pierce,Buffalo,N.Y.

He Comes Up Smiling.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"It's a wise child that knows his own father," said Henrietta. "Come to supper everybody."

Bartlett spread the filmy paper napkin out on his knees and, taking the plate Henrietta, handed him, balanced it on his lap with great nicety. He was so sure that the Watermelon was William Hargrave Batchelor that it never occurred to him to doubt it. There were the cards, the monogram on the automobile and the general to vouch for it. The papers were a bit wrong.

Supper over, the general conceived the sudden inspiration of tinkering a while with the cars. Alphonse stood by to assist and the others wandered off down the road before turning in for the night.

Billy and the Watermelon soon drifted away by themselves up a tiny cow lane, fragrant with sweetbrier. They wandered up it side by side, like two children, neither saying a thing, content to be together. At the end of the lane, they leaned for a while on the pasture bars. The sultriness of the earlier part of the evening had passed. The thunder was less ominous and only sheet lightning, low on the horizon, was visible. A breeze, cool and sweet, whispered by. The fireflies danced in gay little flashes of light among the shadows.

The two stood side by side, their elbows on the top rail, their hands before them. They said nothing. There was nothing to say, just the night and they two, alone, among the sweet briers and the fireflies.

Now and then Billy sighed, unconsciously and happily. A great silence had enwrapped Billy for the last two days, a silence in which she was content to dream and in which words seemed superfluous and uncalled for. She wondered that Henrietta could talk so much. What was there to say? Billy had never been in love. She wondered vaguely if the enfolding content, the longing for solitude and her own thoughts were forerunners of approaching death. The good die young, and Billy felt that she was content to go, to drift away into the eternal peace of the after life. She was not of an analytical disposition and she only knew that she was happy, causelessly happy, and did not ask the reason. The Watermelon stood so closely beside her that once when he turned she could smell the tobacco on his breath. She wanted to rub her head on his shoulder like a kitten, and wondered if she were growing weak-minded.

Without warning the bushes at her side parted and a cow with great gentle eyes peered out at them, so near that Billy could feel the breath warm and sweet, upon her cheek. With a little cry, she shrank close to the Watermelon.

He felt her slender body, soft and yielding, nestling against him, smelt the fragrance of her curly hair, and suddenly a great tide of longing, of passion, of desire welled up in him and choked him. He wanted to crush her to him, to cover eyes and hair with kisses, to hold her so tightly that she would cry for release. All the ungoverned feelings of the past few years surged over him and threatened to carry both for ever out of sight of land and decency. But, blindly, not knowing what he did, he turned from her and picked up a stick to hurl at the cow. She had turned to him in her fear, and with the honor of his clerical father, he controlled himself.

Billy laughed and straightened up, as the cow, grieved and surprised, backed off in the dark. "I'm not afraid of cows, Willie," said she. "Don't you know it? She just came so suddenly I was startled."

"Yes," agreed the Watermelon dully. "So was I. Why did you call me Willie?"

"Short for William, and William is your name, goose. Don't you remember your own name?" crooned Billy, leaning toward him in the dark.

"Yes, surely," said the Watermelon. "But I hate my name. Call me Jerry. That's what the boys call me."

He did not add that his name was Jeroboam Martin. He being the seventh young Martin to arrive, his distracted parents had turned to the Bible for help in names as well as in the more vital necessities.

"Jerry?" laughed Billy questioningly.

"Yes," said Jeroboam gravely, and added abruptly, "Let's go back."

They turned and retraced their steps, Billy all athrill with she knew not what, singing a foolish little song beneath her breath, the Watermelon staring angrily before him, denying hotly to himself what would not be denied, that he loved Billy. He lover her, not as he had loved other women, not as a careless, lazy tramp, taking what offered, good, bad or worse, with airy indifference, but as the son of his poor virtuous mother and of his gentle, reverend father would love and cherish the one woman.

But who was he to love like that? The past few years had branded him as a thing apart from Billy. He tried to think it out, but the blood pounded in his temples and he could not think, could only know that he loved her more than he did himself, with a love stronger than the mad passion and longing for her that throbbed in his pulses like leaping fire. The knowledge had come so suddenly, he was so unprepared, that he could not reason it out, could only know that Billy must never dream of such a thing. A companion of Mike and James, who was he to talk of love to Billy? God!

His head moved restlessly as though in pain and his hands, unconsciously jingling the keys in his trousers pockets, clenched tightly. Billy swayed against him in the dark and straightened up with a laugh and a smothered yawn.

"Oh, law,' said she, "I'm tired."

"So am I," said the Watermelon moodily. "Tired of living."

"Do you know," said Billy, "I was just thinking that death might not be so awful, just to close your eyes and drift out into space, on and on and on."

"It would be a darned sight better than living," answered the Watermelon. "Hell would be preferable. I beg your pardon."

"Aren't you well?" asked Billy anxiously. "As for me, I never really want to die unless I am feeling perfectly well."

It seemed Alphonse had long ago taken his rug and pillow and retired to the edge of the woods and slumber. Left alone the general had lighted a cigar and was walking slowly back and forth in front of the cars, waiting for the others to return, when a buggy, with two men in it, passed, the horse shying a bit and the general offering his assistance and advice. To his surprise they had not gone by more than three yards, when they stopped, tied the horse and came back on foot.

"First," said the general, as the four gathered around him in the light of the car lamps, "first I thought they were hold-up men. The lamps on my car had gone out and they did not see it, thought that there was only one car, so there would not be many to defend it; besides, I was the only one they had seen, and doubtless they surmised I was alone and they could have held me up easily."

"Father," cried Henrietta, "what did you do?"

"Before I could do anything they asked me the make of my car. I told them. They said it didn't look like a Packard, and I saw that they were looking at Will's car and hadn't seen mine, back near the wall and with the lights out. I pointed to it and said that was my car. They seemed surprised to see two cars. I told them my name, gave them my card, and told them I was motoring to Maine with a party of friends and asked them what they were going to do about it."

"What did they say," asked Bartlett, while the Watermelon slowly rolled a cigarette.

"Oh, they apologized," admitted the general. "But what I want to know, and what I don't like at all, is why every one is so curious to know the make of my car, the engine number and the license number. What business is it of theirs?"

The two girls slept in one car Bartlett and the general in the other. The Watermelon lay on the grass on Billy's side of the car and sought to reason the thing out, to plan what to do. Alone in the dark, he did not sleep, but stared before him, ears attuned to the many sounds of the summer night.

In every whir of insects' wings, in every whispering breeze that passed, he heard Billy's soft sweet voice. He stared up at the stars and likened them to Billy's eyes, twinkling points of light as far above him as Billy was, for Billy was Billy, and he was a tramp, a hobo—a Weary Willie.

To be Continued.

Sugar Beets.

Harper's Weekly.

The saccharine contents of beets increase in proportion to the growth of the plant. When deprived of the necessary amount of water the beet throws its roots downward and outward in search of moisture. In doing this the beet assumes a tapering shape. The process of sowing seed from those that taper most perfectly is followed until a beet about a foot long and weighing two and one-half pounds is developed. This shape and size will contain from 13 to 20 per cent of sugar. The beets are peeled, ground into pulp and covered with water, the sugar being taken into the solution. The pulp is excellent fodder for cattle.

Delicate Mending.

London has adopted a French industry which aims at neatness. It is that of the "stoppeur." The word refers to the art of mending clothes. In Paris, the "stoppeur" is well and favorably known. Supposing a gentleman tears his coat or burns a hole with his cigarette in his trousers, the garment is conveyed to the "stoppeur," who in some mysterious way reconstructs the material. In some way they seem to weave in the stuff, joining up threads of a bit of cloth cut from another part.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Spring-New Life

As the days go by we are reminded that spring is almost here. The changing seasons mean much. New wants must be supplied and new hopes take root in the heart. One way to be ready for the coming season is to prepare for it in advance. Look over The Blade's advertising columns and see what you will want with which to begin the new life.

WATCH AWARD.

A list of 136 names won The Blade watch premium for the month of February.

Every man is a brute to the woman who doesn't like him.

This is a big country. Plenty of room for two ex-Presidents.

Maybe Mr. Bryan would rather be the right-hand man than President.

Ohio was not on the map when Mr. Wilson made his cabinet selections.

Looking out for posterity is much better than boasting about ancestors.

If President Wilson wants to see you he will send for you. Save railroad fare.

The country can take a vacation until April 1, when congress meets again.

The thing to do with ex-presidents is to keep them in different sections of the country.

Indian squaws of the St. Regis reservation want to vote. The cause is marching on.

Germany is going to show the world how to make an oil trust eat out of its hand.

Let's quit worrying about March and April weather. May and June are worth living for.

Many men who didn't vote at the last election are bitterly opposed to woman suffrage.

Turkey is thinking about moving out of Europe. The climate is not good for her complexion.

Some men are so obstinate that they will oppose the millennium if they are alive when it comes.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst has had to take a rest, something she wouldn't give the British government.

Everybody is criticizing the new nickel, but we have heard no complaint against the new $10,000,000 bill.

One set of side whiskers got into the new cabinet. But the country can overlook a little thing like that.

Dr. Anna Shaw has been mentioned for President in 1916, but we don't know who the original Dr. Anna Shaw man is.

Mexican soldiers will never gain anything by shooting holes in the border line between their country and the United States.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says men do not love women enough. Maybe this could be made the basis for another reform movement.

Anyway, Mr. Taft is not likely to become one of those college professors who are forever saying foolish things for publication.

The male persons who annoyed the suffragists in Washington are the kind who do not know enough to vote intelligently on any proposition.

Dr. Wiley says girls should not flirt until they have learned to cook. By that time they would be too sensible. Doc is as wise as an old owl.

A genealogist says that George Washington's ancestors bore the name of Washen. Sounds more like Monday morning than the more familiar name.

A St. Louis pastor says there is no recording angel in heaven. Maybe not, but we all like to think there is, when we do something that is half decent.

Vice President Marshall has found out that he hasn't much to do. Other vice presidents made the same discovery, but they never seemed to worry about it.

Mr. Taft wonders "why all the world is not Unitarian." Probably it is because all people do not think alike; and they don't, as can be proved by the November election returns.

NOTICE TO BLADE READERS

To our subscribers who have placed orders for Lace Bed Sets: We must ask your kind indulgence for a few days, as our mill is behind with its orders. We expect to be able to supply you within a few days.

THE NEW REGIME.

Mr. Wilson becomes President Wilson commanding as much of the good will of his countrymen as any man who has ever managed to win one of the great November battles. Old-line Republicans are pleased because it was not another opponent of theirs who was elected. Progressives are pleased because, in spite of Mr. Wilson's amazingly big victory, they ran better than many of them thought they could in the circumstances. The Democrats, of course, are happy and proud and a great number of them are extremely hopeful.

In the months between election day and inauguration day, the country has been learning a good deal about Mr. Wilson. He was to be seen more clearly after the dust of war had settled and the mists raised when the warm blasts of his advertisers met the iceberg of rival boomers had swirled away. But it cannot be said that the country knows Woodrow Wilson very well even now—not as the simple Grover Cleveland, the kindly, friendly McKinley, the rapid-firing Roosevelt were understood. He is still a rather vague quantity in the public mind. This is probably because he is far more complex a man than any President that living Americans have had the fortune to behold. We know him to be deep-read, to have a profound understanding of affairs which the ordinary man of politics scarcely more than glimpses, to have ideas that are novel and to have the gift of putting those ideas into fine and lucid sentences.

In character he is courageous, having something of the Scotch covenanter about him and something of the Scotch talent at seeing the personal advantage. He has said that after long experience in the politics of a university, the politics of running for public office has seemed childlike and bland. We can well believe that—remembering what he did to and with the time-scarred practical bosses of New Jersey and how the maneuvers of the long-headed Bryan at Baltimore, maneuvers meant for his own advancement, were made to work out for Wilson's triumph. Mr. Wilson has a quite perceptible wall of reserve through which no intimate has ever broken, possibly not even the members of his own family. If we are not mistaken, the new President has also a streak of diffidence, worn thin by much association with other men, by the hard training of his two political campaigns and by the success of bold strokes of policy, but there just the same.

The problems which Mr. Wilson is facing are as difficult of measurement as they are intricate of character. But they have this merit—they are old problems, or are the outgrowths of long standing questions and issues. A methodical mind, such as Mr. Wilson's mind is, must long ago have tabulated and classified the problems and worked out at least the rough draught of what he considers to be solutions. But not even the President himself can be confident that he has the right set of answers, that he even has had before him all the factors which must be taken into the reckoning. But the country will listen and digest well all that he has to say in the matter. A sympathetic congress may be expected to go a long way toward making practical experiments with his formulae. If only to get the vexatious old trouble-maker out of the way for some years to come, the special session can be counted upon to carry the tariff revisions to whatever length Mr. Wilson feels necessary. Nothing very astonishing will be done in the way of trust degislation, for it is more than likely that the President will wish to try his recently composed New Jersey trust acts upon the country at large. A conscientious study of Mr. Wilson's speeches leads us to believe that the new administration disagrees with the Taft administration, so far as dealing with the trusts is concerned, only in the matter of definition and terms. The currency question will be on the President's working table before long. He will have to say something also about the constitutional barriers, about the regeneration of the courts and about the policy of conservation. This last will lead naturally to some definite steps which will interpret in action what Mr. Wilson has expressed in words as to the resurrected doctrine of state's rights.

As we ventured to say at the beginning of this comment, we think that the new President is unusually fortunate in the amount of good will he commands. We could wish that he would lose not the slightest part of this friendliness and kind heartedness. We could wish that he add to his possessions.

ERROR NUMBER ONE?

The new President starts business in the executive offices by declaring civil war.

He will not, he says, see, listen to, or have aught to do in person with office-seekers. Furthermore he purposes sticking firmly to his determination not to conduct a handshaking administration. He will have too much to do, he intimates, to spend several hours a week in greeting the delegations brought to him by members of congress, too many things to watch and guide to provide tourists with a bragging point to exercise on the folks at home.

Without doubt nearly every rebellion has a basis of right. But, also without doubt, nearly every rebellion fails. Mr. Wilson deserves no end of sympathy and support in heating up the war medicine against the bothersome, boresome officeseekers, in refusing to accede to the tradition that the hands of American chief executives may be tortured by whomsoever chooses. Deserving sympathy and support is quite different, however, from obtaining it.

Custom demands that Presidents must look grave and dignified when before the camera, the portrait painter or upon the public platforms. Custom demands as well that Presidents shall be friendly, shall be genial, shall be approachable within reason, in their own quarters. Mr. Wilson is striving to improve efficiency, but what he may get instead is misunderstandings, a reputation for cold aloofness, an insidiously destructive name for ungraciousness.

President Cleveland made the mistake of conducting his office as he conducted the governorship of New York. President Wilson, unless he is very careful, will make the error of looking upon the United States as Princeton University on a large scale.

A HAZARD OF NEW FORTUNES.

The historian of, say, the year 1930 will possibly judge Mr. Taft's administration by quite another footrule than we of today measure it. He will see that great changes came to a climax in those four years, that storms long brewing broke, that new habits of thought took form, that a younger generation insisted upon pressing on in the adventure of life, not as some would guide it, but in its own way.

Mr. Taft's administration came in conflict with the changed aspect of things. Not all the President's mistakes were his own mistakes, not all the disappointments connected with the administration were of his making. They were products of a warfare between irreconcilable elements. This—we think—will be the estimate of that future historian.

Mr. Taft was more fortunate than almost all other ex-presidents have been in that his career is not cut short-off with his departure from Washington. He is about to enter a new office, as honorable as the presidency, almost as rich in the matter of possibilities for service. As an instructor of youth, as an interpreter of the philosophy of the law, as one who has vast stores of experience on which to draw, he can make his new office distinguished and round out his life in happiness and serenity. The eyes of his countrymen will follow him there. Whatever he does will be watched with interest.

AFTER THE TARIFF OPERATION

The editor of Collier's Weekly, contemplating the prospects of the Democratic congress performing a major operation upon the tariff, was taken with a spell of soothsaying. He scents from afar the following results of the amputation:

The drift from the land to the city will be reversed. "The census of 1920 will be the first for more than a generation to show diminishing rate of city growth and an increase of rural population."

The change will "hurt for the moment, but it will be incalculably valuable to the nation."

Business will profit greatly, "for there is no purchaser so satisfactory as the prosperous farmer."

There will be a large increase in the production of farm commodities and—consequently—a reduction in the high cost of living.

City property owners will suffer, because of the movement landward. But—says Collier's—they might well suffer, their prosperity being based upon the expectation that cities will go on growing forever.

We all like prophecies for their own sake. Few persons, we imagine, can resist the fascination, the dream-like enchantment of them, that is, when they are the pleasant time. Yet it does seem to us as if prophets should be made by law to "line up" their forecasts. Under such compulsion the editor of Collier's would not speak at one and the same time of a large increase in the production of farm commodities and of prosperous farmers, of profit for business and ruin for city property owners. It is by such careless handling of things on the pantry shelves that expensive articles of food are spoiled.

TRAINING THE BOY.

If there is anything which more than another would have astonished the boy of 30 or 40 years ago, it would have been to learn that his successors in boyhood were to be considered in the light of grave national and social problems.

The boy of that period grew up under a system more disciplinary than indulgent. He had chores to do, tempers to dodge, playing to play with tremendous earnestness, swimming to learn, skating, bob-sledding, fishing in season and that substitute for hunting which consists of carrying a heavy shotgun over 14 miles of stubblefield.

But a change has come in the realm of youth. There is a thing which parades under various names, such as child culture, scientific parenthood and the art of bringing up children. In the book of gentleman professor out in Kansas, just off the press, mothers and fathers are told how to take their boys in hand and so train them and prune them that they will not become "human wrecks strewn along the great highway of life," cases of "missed callings" and instances regretting the impossibility of "living one's life all over again."

It is quite true that there have been countless thousands of "human wrecks" and "missed callings" in that generation which scrubbed its slates in violation of sanitary science, colored the pictures in McGuffey's readers with mineral pigments, drank water by preference from the edge of the well bucket, took off its clothes half a mile before it reached the swimming hole, played with gunpowder, ate green apples, carved sled runners out with a dull hatchet, saved up pennies to buy rubber bands for slingshots, threw the wood into the woodbox in such a way that the box was deceptively full, dodged school on spring days, went barefoot too soon and took chances with the ruffian who guarded the sidewalls of circuses. The growing generation, thanks to scientific culture, may escape the perils of failure. But we'd like to wager it will never compare with its fathers for orthodox health and fathomless appetite.

MILITARY SPIES.

In the annals of an old and distinguished family of St. Petersburg is the story of one of its members, a woman, who went to Japan shortly before the war began in Manchuria. Word that came from her was carried to the military offices. It told of secrets wormed from a Japanese army officer, of hopes she had of learning greater secrets, of plots she was designing to win the greatest secret of all—the plans prepared for the campaign. Her letters for a time arrived regularly. Then they ceased suddenly. No more came forever. Her family does not know her fate, but mourns her as dead.

The game that all the military spies play is with death. Yet no more than that men will cease to invade the terrors about the poles or that aeronauts will grow timid over the destruction of their fellows, is there any cessation in the efforts of nations to gain one another's secrets of arms and ammunition and strategies. Some of the spies are mercenaries, working merely for gain, quite as ready to betray their own countries as they are to put a prospective enemy at a disadvantage. But most of them are patriots. Most of them spy for the dangers, the zest, the keen pleasure of doing something exceedingly difficult and forbidding. Every nation has such men and women and uses them without compunction or remorse.

So many secrets are harvested that it might seem the nations, as a matter of saving worry and human lives, could agree upon an exchange of all except the most important of war plans. Yet probably the first to object to that would be the spies. They enjoy the game too keenly to stand idly by and see it spoiled.

SECRETARY WILSON'S WORK.

It has been the custom of the last year or two to criticize James Wilson, the retiring secretary of agriculture, for the tenacity with which he has held office, for limitations of executive ability and for interpretations the law officer of his department has made of statutes the enforcement of which was in the department's hands. Some of the criticisms are undoubtedly just. But Americans, of all people, ought to remember that no man holds the copyright upon making mistakes. "None of us are infallible, not even the youngest."

When Secretary Wilson entered Mr. McKinley's cabinet, the department of agriculture was more a bureau for the compilation of statistics than anything else. In his seventeen years, Mr. Wilson has absolutely revolutionized the policies and duties of the department. It is not now merely a handy reference library for the speechmakers of congress. It is an institution which controls the business of meat inspection, which conducts a guardianship over foods, which protects the forests, sees that the diseases of domestic animals are checked and obliterated, which distributes vaccine, carries on researches, investigates soils, watches at the gateways lest infected cattle and plants gain entrance into the country. Mr. Wilson says modestly:

> The great and growing movement carried on by the department for agricultural betterment has not been sustained solely by one man or by a few men. A choice corps of scholarly experts in their special lines of endeavor has been growing in membership, in breadth of view, and in the practical application of their efforts. They have been and are men both good and true, men with high ideals, often sacrificing greater remuneration and private employment for love of the great results of their public service.

The new administration is not likely to reverse any of Mr. Wilson's policies. Events will show that the department of agriculture will be conducted upon the Wilson design, after the Wilson pattern. Same in minor matters will anyone dare to tinker with the established scheme of things. The nation has grown to depend upon the kind of benefits the department extends.

TREATMENT FOR SECESSION.

When South Carolina seceded from the Union there were people who urged that these wayward people be left to go their way, at the mercy of prowling exploiters, forced to provide their own capital, deal as best they could with the world at large, work out their own destinies. It would not be long, said those who spoke for this plan, before South Carolina, weeping and contrite, would ask for her place in the sisterhood.

Subsequent proceedings made that idea impracticable. But it might work in the case of Sonora, which has sent word to the City of Mexico that it is free and independent and no more will recognize dictation from Mexican president or Mexican congress.

Sonora is the most northern and most western of the states, bordering on Arizona and having a long stretch of seacoast on the gulf of California. It is at once one of the most backward of the Mexican states and one of the richest, having great mines in the mountains and immense cattle ranches in the lowlands; its population is unschooled, much of it still living in the primitive condition of Indians. We can imagine that Mexico could do without Sonora, but not that Sonora could do without Mexico.

President Huerta might accept it as an unexpected measure of relief that Sonora has, at this time, expressed a willingness to care for its own troubles, work out its own problems. He could be confident that once the rest of Mexico were quieted, Sonora would come begging for reinstatement.

Sunday School

THE PROSPEROUS MAN AND HIS SON

International Sunday School Lesson for March 16 Is, "The Test of Abraham's Faith," Gen. 22:1-19.

By William T. Ellis.

"I tell you, the rich man's son does not have a fair chance in the world today!" cries J. Campbell White. The paradox seems startling, at first, and then it opens into a vista of a great truth. The rich man's son has too much done for him: he does not know how to do without anything he desires. The element of sacrifice is missing from his life. Nobody who has failed to learn self-denial, and real service, has ever been worth his salt. We have a real problem in this western world today in the over-indulged, self-centered, irresponsible youths in whose vocabulary there are no such words as sacrifice and subordination.

The son question, as a living issue, is brought up afresh by this Sunday school lesson upon Abraham' offering up of Isaac, the heir of the promises, the hope of the father, and his pride and joy as well. This background we must get the father's pride and happiness in his son. As runs the Arabic saying

"Is there any blessing better than a son?
Man's prime desire; by whom his name and he
Shall live beyond himself."

Every father dreams, dreams for his boy. A friend once fore to a father the news of the death of his infant son, but a few days old. The father was heart-broken, but his only comment was, "And I had made such plans for him!" Abraham had lived his later life in thoughts of Isaac's future. Why, the very covenant of Jehovah depended for its fulfillment upon Isaac's life. He was the link between the old patriarch and those descendants who, according to promise, were to be as numerous as the stars. And now, here was Jehovah Himself bidding Abraham offer up Isaac as a sacrifice!

The Philosophy of the Altar.

We shudder at the thought of human sacrifice. Were it not a bootless rehearsal of history, we could recount how the Canaanites and the Phoenicians of old, and the Hindus and South Sea Islanders of a recent day, indulged in this terrible religious rite; while Greek mythology and modern Japanese history contain the same teaching. Of more immediate concern is the altar idea in our own life. For our concern is always with the present-day application of truth. Are parents nowadays offering sons and daughters on the altars of religion and patriotism? Do mothers and fathers still solemnly dedicate their unborn or infant children to the highest and holiest missions?

The question is timely, inasmuch as we know that myriads of young lives are devoted by parents to fashion and to luxury and to money-getting. We have cause to wonder whether mothers, as of old, still give their children to God and country. That idea is commonly esteemed old fashioned. One clear reason why there is a lack of students for the gospel ministry is that parents are not setting apart their sons for this calling. They shrink from the sacrifice involved in the idea of the altar. They want their children to be prosperous and comfortable first of all.

All the while the truth lies near to the surface that it is the element of sacrifice which makes life great. Scan the men you know who have come to power in the church and nation, and they will be found to be those who have not spared themselves. The road to leadership in things spiritual runs over the amount of self-sacrifice. Great characters grow in the shadow of some Calvary. The fairest flowers I found in or near Jèrusalem were in the Garden of Gethsemane on the slope of Olivet, tenderly cherished by a Franciscan monk. Life comes to beauty only as it is rooted deep in the soil of surrender and sacrifice. A parent does most for his child when he introduces him to the idea that his life has been laid on the altar.

The Test That Became a Testimony.

The iron that entered Abraham's soul was Jehovah's demand that he should offer up his only son, Isaac, as a sacrifice. At the outset, let it be said that, clearly, God asked for Isaac because He wanted Abraham. He cared not for the fact of the actual sacrifice but for the spirit of devotion. It was merely a proof of His own sovereignty that He sought. God, who is a jealous God, wanted to make clear that He was God over Abraham's life. His law runs forever, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me." "He will not be king at all unless he can be king in all." Because He is God, Jehovah asks complete submission on the part of all who accept Him as Lord.

The anguished father made all preparations. Parents who have parted from their children at duty's call know Abraham's pangs. He loved his son more than he loved his own life; but he loved God most of all. "Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him," cried his bleeding spirit. To Mount Moriah, the rock over which the temple of Solomon was later built (the Moslems to this day show the legendary rock of sacrifice to visitors to the Mosque of Omar), father and son repaired; three days' journey from Hebron, their home. Even the wood was prepared for the sacrificial fire, and the deadly knife upraised, when the angel of the Lord interposed. The sacrifice has been made in spirit, and the flowing of blood counted for naught. God had ready a ram in the thicket for the emergency.

That test became Abraham's testimony. All through the religious history of the three great faiths, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, the testimony of Abraham's faith has heartened and inspired believers. The eleventh chapter of Hebrews rings with it. "Abraham believed God, and it was counted to him for righteousness." On Mt. Moriah, his mount of sacrifice, the father of those full of faith reached the apex of his life; even as Christ, his greatest Son, proved his sovereignty and saviorhood on the neighboring mount of sacrifice, called Calvary.

A dear old woman once said to me. "I used to wonder when it was that Abraham say Christ's day and was glad. One morning while I was washing the breakfast dishes, I bethought me of it. It was when he offered up Isaac. That act of sacrifice made him understand the Christ spirit. He then became closest to God, who offered up His only Son."

A Heritage for a Son.

Britain may set aside great sums of money for Explorer Scott's family, but what heritage to the hero's boy can equal the memory of his father's great name? If some of us were more careful to bequeath the knowledge of heroic and holy lives to our sons, it would matter little how much money we leave for them. Abraham gave to Isaac an inheritance of faith. He attested his belief in the supreme reality of spiritual values. Abraham is the world's most famous ancestor, because he was such a man of faith that God could use him for the making of a nation. His life message, handed down to Isaac and all the generations isnce, was, "Have faith in God."

The famous author, Ian Maclaren (John Watson) analyzes the case of Abraham in a way that applies to every reader.

"To emerge from the physical and enter into the spiritual sphere is an immense advance and a tremendous risk. Anyone who shifts the center of his life from the world which is seen to the world of which is unseen deserves to be called a believer. Abraham was the first man in history who dared to make his venture and to cast himself on God. He discovered the new world of the soul, and is to this day the father of the faithful."

Opinions of the People

The Freedom of the Press.

There is no medium so efficient in the dissemination of knowledge and of arriving at just conclusions upon disputed and unsettled questions as that of newspapers and magazines. And there is not an editor in this free (?) country who would not boldly declare in favor of free speech. And yet we receive many papers whose editors caution their contributors in advance not to discuss subjects relating to sectarian or religious opinions, nor any other subject that might in the least disturb the settled convictions of any considerable number of their subscribers, whether such convictions are right or wrong. And why? Because they fear the loss of patronage. When an editor is convinced of the merit of an article, and has the courage of his convictions to proclaim them, then he is a champion of free speech.

The majority is not always right, nor the minority always wrong; otherwise Columbus might never have discovered America, nor Robert Fulton the steamboat; and in fact but few of the great number of achievements that mark the progress of the present day would have been brought to practical realization for want of the free expression of thought.

The Weekly Blade is grand enough to reject fake advertisements and the pay for them in order to loyally protect its subscribers, and so far as I know, is not afraid to publish an article of merit for fear of ruffling the sensibilities of some conceited idiots who think they know it all.

The public, too, is sometimes very sensitive, but it is often necessary to step upon it lest it assume a monopoly of privilege not altogether its own. The greatest enemies to the free press are those editors who are tied to the apron strings of superstitious creed and old fogyism. Let the light shine.—Hugh J. Johnson, Benton, Pa.

Good and Bad Eggs.

I saw in The Blade of February 20 an editorial, "The Supreme Court Dodges Eggs." Then it asks, "When is an egg no longer an egg, but a chicken embryo?" When a fresh-laid egg that is fertile receives enough heat to start the germ that has been deposited in the egg growing, the egg ceases to be an egg and has commenced to be an empryo chicken. And if that heat is continued for 21 days it will be a chicken. But if the heat is removed after the egg has received it for a few days, the germ dies and the egg ceases to be an embryo and has commenced to be a rotten or decayed egg, and will be one in spite of fate.

Now, if every person who keeps chickens would remove all males from their flocks there would be no bad eggs, as there would be no starting point for the egg to spoil. Hens will lay eggs just as good and as many without males as they will with them. Let those who keep chickens make a park and put into it 12 or 15 of their nicest hens, then get a good male to put with them and get the eggs from this pen; and when they have set all the eggs they wish to, let the hens out, but keep the male penned up and have no males with the hens. If all those who keep hens would do that there would be comparatively no more bad eggs.—W. J. Young, Scotch Ridge, Ohio.

The World Moves.

Regarding Economy and Labor, by Greely Miller in The Blade, and the article by "Our Kentucky Friend," I wish to state that the problems of the "poor working man" are subject to the laws of social evolution and can be successfully approached only through an understanding of the forces which make him poor and keep him poor.

"The world do move." It has moved some from ancient civilization, via feudalism, to our present 'ism; from chattel slavery to serfdom and to our present workers. It isn't going to stop moving.

The class which has monopolized the truth that was, has become economically unnecessary to society as a whole. Their economic interest is diametrically opposed to the truth that is. They have had their millennium, and the world has moved to where their present management of industry entails untold suffering and danger to society, and is rotten ripe for plucking.

It is up to the workers as a class to bring about their millennium, as it were, and they are slowly and surely awakening.

Let us save our money. We can save it all without overburdening ourselves, we wage-workers and farmers. But that will not solve the question. Marxian determination will.

Truth scattered among us workers, the truth of the minority, will act as the leaven hid in the measures of meal, and we shall inherit the earth.—W. O. R., Bed Rock, Colo.

Woman's Proper Sphere.

Many women miss two of the great pleasures of life by denying themselves the mother love, and the privilege of being loved as a mother. Woman's proper sphere is that of mother and home-maker. So do not sacrifice that God-given privilege and duty on the altar of ambition—a mistaken ambition, I believe. Wherever women are allowed the ballot they are more often elected to office. We all know it is possible for man to fill public office without interfering with his duties as parent and home-maker. We surely also know that it would be impossible for woman to hold public office and bear children and keep the home. Woman suffrage will either be the cause of more race suicide or that of killing within woman that beautiful sense of modesty that is such a jewel to her nature. Aside from downright sin, if there is anything more disgusting than an effeminate man, it is a masculine woman. I admonish the dear sisters to not let their zeal to bring about reform by legislation cause them to do greater wrongs than those they would suppress.

Man has always been susceptible of influence by that member which women possess for good or evil (the tongue). So continue to use it in the right cause, at the right time, with the men, and trust God for right results.

Above all things, may passion and politics never become mixed—A. E. B., Marshall, Ill.

A Poem Worth While

The Better Aim.

Happier to chase a flying goal
  Than to sit counting laureled gains,
To guess the Soul within the soul
  Than to be lord of what remains.

Hide still, best good in subtle wise,
  Beyond my nature's utmost scope;
Be ever absent from mine eye
  To be twice present in my hope!
—Lowell.

During the year 1911, 23,039,069 gallons of beer were consumed in the city of Nuremburg, making the average consumption of each man, woman and child rather more than 69 gallons.

VARIETIES

Hungary has completely motorized its postal service.

The island of Lewis, in the Hebrides, is offered for sale.

The Japanese government has invested $800,000 in airships.

Germany has 310 government aeroplanes.

Ozarks will soon be exploited by lumbermen.

Dairy products of New York farms in 1912 were valued at $100,000,000.

Colorado's are product for 1912 was valued at more than $4,270,000.

Missouri's agricultural college is crowded with students.

Prince Edward island cans and exports $800,000 worth of lobsters every year.

The United States petroleum output in 1912 reached 220,200,000 barrels.

American railroads in 1912 received gross revenues aggregating $3,401,307,905.

Along human nerves the electric current travels at from 33 to 60 yards a second.

Chicago's grand opera season just closed shows receipts above $500,000 against $480,000 last season.

On a test, paper insulation on exposed electric wires has withstood service for 23 years.

Russia is becoming constantly more able to supply many of its own wants even in the higher classes of machinery.

The raising of black foxes for their pelts has passed the experimental stage and is becoming a real source of wealth.

The Prince of Wales practices on Scotch bagpipes daily for the benefit of his lungs.

The annual rain and snowfall of the United States is estimated to weigh six trillion tons.

John Angermeyer, keeper of St. Louis zoo, had to lance a boil on the jaw of a bear the other day as part of his duties.

It is expected that this year over 1,400,000 immigrants will land in the United States.

Vancouver, British Columbia, refuses to accept $50,000 for library purposes from Andrew Carnegie.

Under the social ideas of China every man is anxious to marry, but no man is permitted to seek a wife for himself.

Four times as much wood was manufactured into paper in the United States last year as there was 15 years ago.

Ninety tons of fresh water mussels recently were taken from a London water main supplied by the river Thames.

Precious stones and pearls valued at $40,571,543 were imported into the United States through the port of New York in 1912.

In England there has been patented a combination of opera glasses and sound intensifier for the use of playgoers whose hearing is impaired.

A company has been formed at Vancouver to convert the refuse of the city's many sawmills into steam heat and electric light power for public use.

Despite the precautions which are taken to prevent theft, it is said that gold to the value of $5,000,000 is annually stolen from the mines on the Rand, South Africa.

American steel piling has been used in the great irrigation works at Hindia, near Bagdad.

In New York infant mortality has been reduced from 185 a thousand to 160, principally by philanthropic efforts.

The telephone has invaded Jerusalem, a system having been installed that connects official points, business houses and some residences.

After 20 years of experimenting a Philadelphia scientist has succeeded in hatching eggs of diamond back terrapin in an incubator.

A Philadelphia scientist is on his way to the Hawaiian islands to spend three months studying the habits, evolution and variations of tree snails.

A tower 970 feet high is being erected at Naden, Germany, for use in wireless telegraphy. It is epected to have a radius of 6,000 miles.

To hold a flower upright in a vase or other receptacle a New York woman has patented a perforated metal tube into which its stem may be inserted.

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The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

The Meaning of a Garden

The garden of my friend Catherine is known to all the people in the town where she lives, and to many outside the town, who have visited it in summer.

It is a plot of ground in the far north of Michigan. It slumbers under fleecy blankets of snow from November until April; it lies black and lifeless until well into May, and then it makes up for lost time.

Catherine believes that vegetables well cultivated are as decorative as flowers, so the two are intermingled in her garden.

As you go in at the little gate you see neat rows of thyme, rosemary, sage and summer savory, and just beyond are lines of beans and cucumber plants. Perhaps then a white separation of Shasta daisies, or horded foxgloves, or nodding coxcomb; then rows of luscious vines, with glimpses of bright green pea pods. For these, there is a background of flaming poppies, as only poppies can flame and flaunt in this crystal clear northern air.

The center path of the garden is bordered with glorious pansies and dainty fronds of candy tuft; while the outer paths are lined with bachelor button and larkspur. One one side of the garden is a hedge of sweet peas, on the other one of holly hocks.

The tall corn waves in one spacious corner, contrasting with the deep green of tidy onion spears, and the pale delicacy of a vast lettuce bed.

Catherine's garden seems to hold every flower and vegetable, each doing its best to please, by fulfilling all the law of its being.

It is a well ordered garden, the index to the character of its owner. Catherine permits no weeds, no dead branches, no imperfection there, any more than she does in her home or in herself. She is vigilant, for the price of a garden, as if right living, is eternal vigilance.

Her satisfaction comes not only from the appetizing results, or the aesthetic triumph of her toil, but from the fact that her garden supplies baskets of its fruits, and armfuls of its blossoms to those who have no gardens.

Of course, a garden like Catherine's is not the common lot. Few of us have the time, or the ground, or the means to supply or support such an one.

But the garden spirit is with all of us; the wish to cultivate from earth into a beautiful yield of some sort, whether it be the hundreds of acres of wheat, or the tiny patch of portulaca beside the kitchen door.

While we are alive to the beauty which lies all about us, the beauty of sky, of tide and tiniest grass blade, still we wish to supplement it with other beauty of our own creating.

When we have made two blades of grass where one grew before; when we have set a blooming flower in a desert place, or planted a tree, we have not only helped our fellow men, but we have caused our souls to grow, as a watered garden.

Love of beauty and love of order are the qualities that reveal the true gardener.

An untidy garden denotes an untidy house; an untidy house suggests a slattern woman.

A slattern woman is apt to grow careless in thought and in speech, as well as in dress. The hedges of her mind may need pruning, lest they rankly keep out the sunshine of truth, and pure air of kindly feeling for her neighbor; the borders of her heart may need to be cleaned of the weeds of discontent, or jealousy, or narrow minded suspicion.

First of all then, must be cultivated the garden of the spirit, then the garden of the home, where are fostered the tender plants of childhood, which suggests the lovely development of the garden out of doors.

MARTHA HOLDEN

GARDEN ATHLETICS

It is well to remember, too, that in gardening ,as in the practice of medicine or religion, elbow grease and hard work go much farther than oils and nostrums. Ditch digging and turning over the garden two feet deep with a spade offer a splendid athletic exercise, superior to chest weights and a punching bag, and yet they do more for the improvement of the soil than all the fanciest fertilizers ever compounded by the chemists.

Garden soil is always expected to be the best. "Fine as a garden" has been the farmers' description of the ideal field from time beyond memory. The thorough preparation already outlined will operate toward that end, but deep, hard and frequent cultivation should be added. A garden needs to be cultivated a few years before it can really reach perfection. The first summer ought to be given to very little else. At best the garden should be deepuly dug or plowed in the autumn before the first spring planting. If the freshly dug soil can freeze and thaw lustily several times during the winter this will do more good in fining the particles than $40 worth of spading. As often as possible in each successive year the garden should be deeply dug or plowed in the fall and allowed to lie out in the weather over winter.

During all the summer, cultivation should be constant and careful, too, but it should be shallow instead of deep. As long as the surface is kept well stirred and the weeds are prevented from starting, the tillage is accomplishing all that is desirable.

The theory of summer tillage is that it should keep the soil aerated, conserve moisture and incidentally anticipate the weeds. This is all accomplished by frequent light surface scarifications, not by deep delving.

The genuine beginner in gardening who feels frequent need of counsel and who is not fortunate enough to have an old and practical gardener for a back-fence neighbor, can get substantial help from one or two good books.

Already the gardener has begun to claim his reward. The mayonnaise daintily flecks the crisp leaves of his early lettuce, and the poached egg nestles comfortably on its mattress of chopped spinach. Every day the cost of high living wavers before the harvest of good green stuff from the garden. But all the labor and cash investment have long ago been repaid, for gardening, like every other virtue, is its own reward. The mild, pleasant exercise of daily labor is as enjoyable as it is healthful. The bright anticipations of seed sowing are in themselves a greater happiness than one often purchases with many times the price. Even he or she who has gone no farther than those pleasant evenings with the seed catalogue has reaped his generous dreams and is content. With all other members of the order he can look forward to that blessed millennium.

When all the World is a Garden,
And all Mankind shall know
How to plant and sing and labor
For the God of the Things that Grow.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

THE ROSE BEAD PROCESS

This is the way I make rose beads. A gallon of rose leaves makes a long string. Gather and grind while fresh, with peanut butter grinder; grind four or five times in succession, then put them down in a rusty iron pan, putting in as many rusty nails and things as you can; if they are not quite moist, put in some cold tea. Keep moist with cold tea, stirring and patting and grinding at least once a day for at least a week. The longer they are let stand the blacker, smoother beads you'll have. Take nails out in a few days. The pulps can be put in a covered jar to keep moist, but must be taken out to grind, mix and knead. When the mass is black and fine enough to suit, mold by rolling on some smooth surface. Lay each bead by itself on a cotton bat (which has been covered with cloth); let dry till same time next day, then carefully run them on hat pins and turn every day to prevent their sticking to pin. They will shrink about half in drying, so don't have your mould too small.

We are having delightfully mild weather here now. It is as balmy as spring. Have had some snow, but it melted after we had one day and evening of sleighing. In February we have clear days and cold nights. The pussy willows are quite pretty already and different kinds of daffodils are coming up. Spring will be here before we know it. People's lawns are green the year round here. The weather never getting cold enough to freeze them. Still we have to water them for six weeks or more in midsummer. All kinds of flowers, fruits and grain grow here. In nearly every back yard you see a chicken park and a small garden and fruit trees.

I like to hear from the hill country of the Virginias and Kentucky.—G. B., Wash.

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD MANNERS

We have many things to practice in order to be useful. And in so doing we must be courteous and practice good manners. For the agreeable personality developed from natural friendliness, graced by refined speech and propriety, is the principle of conduct that commands respect. But in order to practice good manners it is necessary to reach the higher moral plane of thinking from which we can charitably regard the faults of others. For so long as we continue to condemn others and consider their misdeeds only we fail to progress morally and to understand the principle of friendship, peace and toleration. Kind words are powerful factors to quiet anger. We can make the world better and avoid much trouble by supplanting resentment with the discretion of kind words and actions. For the practice of good manners is a part of tact and enables us to accomplish much good and to avoid much evil.—W. E. Umholtz.

HOLD YOUR PEACE

Hold your peace at all times. It may seem hard to do, but it is the best for us all. If you hear something your neighbor has said about you, just hold your peace. Do not get mad, just hold your your tongue and go to him and have a friendly talk and settle the trouble. Be friendly and live in peace with each other. We should live in peace and harmony and try to be better men and women.—George W., Kentucky.

A WORD TO PARENTS

Dear Cozy Corner and Friends—I want to say to parents be kind but firm with your little ones. Let them know you love them and they will love you in return. We parents should watch where we walk, as our children will follow in our footsteps. If we stay in the straight and narrow way and use our influence for their good, it will be a great blessing to them, also a blessing to us in this world and the world to come.—A Father, from Old Kentucky

A Beautiful WAIST 85c

This very charming sheer lawn waist is one of the new models. The front is of handsome all over eyelet embroidery and 12 pin tucks. The square yoke collar is of dainty Val lace edging, insertion and two rows of beading. Wide shoulder plaits finish front. Four full length clusters of tucks in back which is closed with pearl buttons.

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OUR COOK BOOK

Beef Loaf—Two pounds of round steak put through the chopper; one-half cup of cracker crumbs; one cup of milk; one well-beaten egg. Mix thoroughly and season to taste. Pack in a bread tin. Put over the top bits of butter or two-thirds cup of boiling water, as desired. The water makes the loaf more moist.—L. J. T., Concord, Vermont.

Baked Bean Soup—Fry slowly together a small chopped onion, a stalk of celery, cut fine, and a heaping spoonful of chopped carrot in a little dripping. Add a half-inch bit of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, a half cupful of tomato catsup, a pint of Boston baked beans, salt and pepper to taste, and three pints of cold water, and simmer until the beans are mushy, then press through a sieve. Reheat, add seasoning, if needed, and thicken with a little flour blended smoothly with cold water. Boil up once. To serve with this soup, cut stale bread in small dice, and either fry it pale brown in a little dripping or spread on a pan and toast in the oven.

Clear Tomato Soup—Put over the fire one can of tomatoes, a half pint of water, one small onion, cut fine, a sprig of parsley, a scant teaspoonful of salt, a dozen peppercorns. Simmer together until the tomato is very soft, then press through a sieve and return to the fire. Blend one tablespoonful of cornstarch with a little cold water, add to the soup when boiling and stir until smoothly thickened and clear. Taste to see that the seasoning is sufficient, then draw to one side and simmer for ten minutes. Cut two crustless slices of stale bread in half-inch dice and saute in a very little butter until golden brown. These may be prepared in advance, then heated in the oven when needed. Serve with the soup.—Herald and Presbyter.

Stuffed Eggs.—Put six eggs in lukewarm water, bring to a boil and simmer 20 minutes. Peal shells off, cut into halves, mash yolkes to a powder; add two tablespoons melted butter, salt and pepper to taste. Mold into balls and replace in halves. Now you have a working basis for many varieties. Add salad dressing to the yolks of any fine chopped meats or a few sardines mashed fine or a chopped cucumber pickle, a little chopped onion, fine cut parsley, etc.

Our Correspondents

My hobby is to try to lift up. I was once introduced to a man who was a little intoxicated. He said to me: "I get a little drunk sometimes." I said, "You oughtn't to do that; a man doesn't know any more than he ought to know when he is sober." My motto is to strive to be what you wish to appear to be.—P. S., Michigan.

A dear old friend from Iowa sent us a picture post card of her memory garden. It is a rockery, each stone being contributed by a friend. As many of the friends have passed to fairer gardens, this name has been given this particular one.—Martha Holden.

Bonnie Neeley, Ireland, W. Va., is a shut-in girl who is trying to be brave, but gets very lonely. Will some of the readers send cards.

May I come in just for a few moments' chat? Once a man and twice a child. Am a child 73 years young. Away back yonder 50 years ago I was a man and served Uncle Sam three years in the 92nd regiment, O. V. I. Do not claim to putting down the entire rebellion, but I sure think I ate my full share of pork, beans and hardtack. I take great delight in reading all the letters, especially those of comrades. Peace, love and happiness to all—D., W. Va.

Mrs. C. F., Equimunk, Pa., also has rags for sale.

Praying Mother—Return soon. Your letter did me so much good.—Mrs. W. H., Newark, Ohio.

S. C. W., Pa., is one of the shut-ins this winter. She enjoys the letters, especially those of the old soldiers, as her father was one.

May I ask just one favor? Some time in the fall or early winter of 1905 there was a letter in the Household Page from one of the sisters, telling how she planned her housework by the week and month, so that it had ceased to be such a dreaded thing, and could accomplish more work with less effort than formerly.

A few months ago another sister said she had some of the 1905 letters, giving a part of one, and a hope came to me that perhaps my long-lost and wished for letter might come again to me and other housekeepers who wish earnestly for the "faculty" spoken of by Mrs. Stowe in "The Minister's Wooing."

Will you please ask the sister to send her letters to be republished, and I will thank you both and cut them out and put them away.—Mother of Four.

The addresses of R. E. Mooney and Leroy Ludwig are requested.

Mrs. Susie Richmond, Potter Co., Pa., asks some of the California sisters to write her of the health giving climate in that state.

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The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring

A JAPANESE GARDEN

AN AMERICAN GARDEN

BLOOM from frost to frost should be the ambition of the amateur gardener. This can be accomplished if the right perennials are selected. First in the list is the ever-popular phlox. Miss Lingard belongs to a type that comes into bloom in May and does not cease flowering until the end of the season.

Lily of the valley will grow in shady places and if planted early will bloom the first season. The gas plant is interesting and handsome. Peonies are beginning to rival the rose. They are free from pests, need little attention, and bloom year after year. The German iris, or Fleur de Lis, is one of the easiest perennials to grow. It makes an early spring show. The day lily will grow anywhere—a rich buttercup yellow which blooms all through July. Larkspur is an old-time favorite among lovers of blue, blooming from the end of June until frost comes to destroy it. Tufted pansies should not be forgotten. They are free blooming, giving flowers seven or eight months. They should be started from seed sown in April. Japanese anemones are welcome in the fall. They are very beautiful, last a long time when cut. They demand only good garden soil and protection of leaves in winter.

Experts say it would be hard to find an assortment of flowering plants more satisfactory, with a minimum of attention, to the amateur than these perennials. If montbrettias, gladioli and lilies are planted among them the result will be a garden of joy and delight to the lover of flowers.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE

Look at men high up in the annals of history who attribute their success to their mothers, which proves that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" (without the ballot). Where could women obtain conclusively a higher tribute of praise than is contained in this great truth. Give them the ballot and equal suffrage would lead them out of their sphere where God has placed them. Mother and home is the foundation of everything that is pure and lovely in the world. Let the hand of the mother fondly lead the child aright upon whom the future hope of the world depends and thereby retain their power over the future destinies of the human race in this world.—C. N., B. Va.

AN INQUIRY

Cousins—I have been sick for some time; was in two hospitals last spring, had one operation.

Do you know anything of Henry Daughrity? His father's name was Sam Daughrity and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Jones. They are cousins of mine and I would like to hear from them, or any of their children. If any of the readers of the paper know anything about them, I wish they would write to me. —L. F. T.

THE DAVISES OF PENTWATER

I am one of the Davis twins, and maybe we two don't have some time together. Our names are Mabel and Sybil. Mine is Mabel.

We live in Crystal township, but we go to Big Rapids to high school. I think all young people ought to go to school and get a good education. We expect to pass the twelfth grade this spring and then I don't know what we will do. I think my sister will be a bookkeeper and I think I shall be a stenographer, but then I don't know for certain. My sister and I took a prize once in roller skating at Ludington. We look so much alike that you can scarcely tell up apart.

My best sports are riding horseback, watching a ball game, dancing, swimming and every kind of music. My sister and I are inseparable companions.—M. D.

TWO GENERATIONS

Dear Editor of the Peace Page—As I have been a reader of The Blade a good many years, I will take the liberty of telling you the name and age of a family of five generations, of which I am one. Mrs. Susannah Bowen Smith, of Knoxville, Pa., is 84 years old. Her first born, now Mrs. W. L. Holmes, of Austinburg, is 64 years old; her first born, now Mrs. R. T. Boulio, of Brookfield, is 45 years old; her first born, now Mrs. Della Hall, of Spring Mills, N. J., is 26 years, and her first and only child, Marguerite, is 2 years old. They are all now living quite near each other, the farthest away is 20 miles.—A Friend.

A RAH, RAH GIRL

Dear M. G. R's—There come a Rah! Rah! Girl straight from old Michigan, the best place on the globe, so here's three cheers for Michigan and the jolly M. G. R's. I hear you all talk about hobbies so let me tell you mine. It is base and basketball. Now isn't it a good one? I wonder if there isn't someone else on the Merry Go Round that belongs to the Rah! Rah! ranks. Speak up. I am a jolly junior, or at least will be as soon as school begins, in a little town called Cedar Springs. Let me tell you about our schoolhouse and grounds.

The schoolhouse is a three-story brick building situated on a hill, quite a distance from the road. The ground slopes from it in all directions, and with its large maple trees covering its slopes, makes a cool, inviting looking grove. I wish you could take a peep out the window in early spring and note the many colored leaves in every direction. We are certainly proud of our school grounds, which are called the prettiest in the state—Cedar Springs, Mich.

FLORIDA NOTES.

I am 101 miles south of Jacksonville and 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. I asked an old settler how far down I would have to go to be beyond the frost line. He answered, "You'll have to go under the sand a couple of feet."

In spite of occasional frosts here at Ocala, people are planting their gardens. Every day I see wagons full of green garden truck.

Ocala has 7,000 inhabitants, brick paved streets and a fine court house, surrounded by palmettoes.—Virginia Joe.

POST CARD EXCHANGE.

Iva Legg, Vinton, W. Va.
Lenora Mason, Albion, W. Va.
Naomi Buttermore, Scullon, Pa.
Harry Duckworth, Gassoway, W. Va.
Andrel Cunningham, Gassoway, W. Va
Hannah Twedell, Huntsville, Ill.
Muriel Hoop, Belfast, O.
Bessie R. Morrison, Coalton, O.
Laura E. Gray, Sybeatus, Va.
Thelma Merkling, Howe, Ind.
Pauline Hank, Shingle House, Pa.
Nora B. Bethol, Coalton, O.
Florence Parker, Shepherd, Mich.
Vena Childs, Shepherd, Mich.
Anna MacFarland, Hollis, N. C.
Dorie MacFarland, Hollis, N. C.
W. G. MacFarland, Hollis, N. C.
Byron Harris, Chisanning, Mich.
Hazel Macauley, Maple Ridge, Mich.
Rhoena Ware, Centralia, W. Va.
Lena Ware, Newville, W. Va.
Maud Cartright, Newville, W. Va.
Sophia Barnett, 112 S. Terry street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Indiana Carson, Monmouth, Ore., wishes cards from those born on April 1, her birthday.

Steinberg's Millinery Catalog—Free

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SOUTHERN FEATHER AND PILLOW CO.
Dept. 20 Greensboro, N. C.

Boys and Girls

A Bit of History.

I live on a farm of 130 acres, one-half mile from Georgetown on the Ohio River. It is one of the oldest towns in Pennsylvania. Adam Poe, who fought Big Foot Indians, lived here. I also lived near East Liverpool, O., where the largest potteries in the United States are located. My hobby is cross-stitch work—Alice Wright, R. F. D., Georgetown, Pa.

Fido's Story.

I am a little French poodle. My name is Fido. I live with a family in a little town. They are very kind to me. They feed me well and plenty of it. I sleep by the fire all winter. I like to hunt rabbits and mice. I am a very happy dog.—Written by his mistress, An Illinois Girl.

From New Mexico.

We live in Albuquerque in the winter and in the Estencia Valley, 65 miles away, in summer. We have lovely summers there, so cool and pleasant. There are mountains that surround us. I have been a reader of The Blade for some years and think it a good paper. I love to read the poems and also the boys' and girls' letters. I am always glad to hear from our old state Ohio. But I must say I think more of the west. I love the dear old mountains and western ways. Will say good-bye.—Esther Pence, 200 North Broadway, Albuquerque, N. M.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I wont wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week' till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Parker, 904 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

POETS' CORNER

ECONOMICAL OF MOTHER

By Eva Sadler.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,
Between the fire and the lamplight's glare;
His face was ruddy and full and fair.
His three small boys in the chimney-nook
Conned the lines of a picture book;
His wife, the pride of his home and heart,
Baked the biscuit and made the tart,
Laid the table and steeped the tea,
Defly, swiftly, silently.
Tired and weary and weak and faint,
She bore her trials without complaint,
Like many another household saint;
Content, all selfish bliss above,
In the patient ministry of love.

At last, between the clouds of smoke
That wreathed his lips, the husband spoke:
"There's taxes to raise and in'trest to pay,
And if there should come a rainy day
'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say,
To have something put by; for folks must die,
And there's funeral bills and gravestones to buy,
Enough to swamp a man, pretty nigh.
Besides, there's Edward and Dick and Joe
To be provided for when we go."

* * *

Dick and Edward and little Joe,
Sat in the corner in a row;
They saw the patient mother go
On ceaseless errands to and fro;
They saw that her form was bent and thin,
Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in;
They saw the quiver of lip and chin—
And then, with a warmth he could not smother,
Out spoke the youngest, frailest brother:
"You talk of saving wood and ile,
And tea and sugar, all the while,
But you never talk of saving mother!"

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those in homes of glass
Should never throw a stone.
If you have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better to commence at home
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who has not?
The old as well as young;
We may, perhaps, for aught we know,
Have forty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure
Before I of others tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know;
Remember curses sometimes, like
Our chickens, "roost at home;"
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

A WISH FOR EVERY DAY

Monday, I wish for eager feet,
On errands of love to go;
Tuesday, I wish for a gentle voice,
With a tone both soft and low;
Wednesday, I wish for willing hands,
Love's duties all to do;
Thursday, I wish for open ears,
Wise words to listen to;
Friday, I wish for a smiling face,
A brightener of home to be;
Saturday, I wish for quickened eyes
God's beauty all to see;
Sunday, I wish for a tranquil heart,
That may to others joy impart.
—Exchange.

ROSE JAR AND FINE ROSE SCENT

In her mother's garden grew old-fashioned tangles of roses and patches of lavender, and the less the garden was cultivated the more beautiful it became.

She thought at first of having a rose jar, and spoke to her mother about it, and then found there were some old recipes for potpourri, milk of roses, and an old-fashioned rose cologne, of years and years ago, that had been the pride of her family. Her friends promised her so many rose-petals that she decided to do some of them for sale, made into sachet form. This is the recipe for the old-time potpourri

To one gallon rose leaves, one gallon pink clover blossoms, one quart lavender blossoms, dried in ye sun, add one quart salt, layer by layer.

Ye Dry Spice.

Two ounces ground nutmeg, two ounces ground cinnamon, two ounces allspice, two whole cloves, pounded up, six ounces sandalwood. Mix together.

Ye Oils.

One ounce oil of geranium, one ounce oil of lemon, one half ounce oil of roses, one quart alcohol.

Stand for 10 days to ripen. Then, after thoroughly mixing, start a layer of leaves, then a layer of spices, until ye crock is full; lastly a drop of ye alcohol (into which all ye oils have been mixed.) Cover, and let stand for one week.

Every day paper bags and boxes containing rose-petals were brought to her from her friends and gathered from her own garden. She spread them on newspapers and dried them on her table in front of her window, and the house was redolent with their sweet scent. When all the petals were dried, she had six four-gallon jars full of leaves and salt, and her bags held about half a pint of rose leaves.

She put half of this in 145 bags of pink organdie, and the rest she kept for herself. When she figured her profit, the account stood thus.

RECEIVED.		
145 sachets at 10c each		$14.50
DISBURSED.		
Six yards organdie at 25c	$1.50	
Fifteen pieces pink baby ribbon at 10c	1.50	
Salt	.05	
Spices	.50	
Oils	.50	
Alcohol	.15	4.20
Balance		$10.30

To make old-fashioned rose scent gather one bushel of rose leaves, take a four gallon stone jar and put into it a layer of absorbent cotton saturated with pure olive oil. Upon this put a layer of rose leaves quite thick. Repeat until the jar is full, each day adding cotton and rose leaves as the contents sink. At the end of two weeks turn contents of the jar into a flat white enameled pan, put the cover on it and two heavy flat-irons, express all the oil you can, which will be about one pint, as you have used about one quart on the cotton. Divide the oil in half, keeping one half for the milk of roses. To the remaining half add two quarts best proof alcohol, cover tightly, let stand for 10 days, stirring thoroughly once every day. Then strain through a fine cloth into bottles of desired size.

THE DAFFODILS

By William Wordsworth.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils.
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay.
Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee.
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company!
I gazed—and gazed—and little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon the inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

LITTLE HOMES

Little homes in the mountains,
Little homes in the hills,
Up where the snow-born fountains
Melt in a score of rills;

Reared where the day uncloses,
Up where the day is born,
Each with its garth of roses,
Each with its patch of corn.

Shack of the logger's rearing,
Hut in the craggy glen,
Cot in the sun-washed clearing,
Yours is a breed of Men!

Men of larger pattern,
Men of the cleaner lives,
Fathers of clear-eyed children,
Husbands of plain-clad wives.

Strong with the day for labor,
Calm when the evening domes,
Wise in the simpler wisdom
Blest in their little homes.

Up where the days are tranquil
Up where the nights are cool—
Little homes in the mountains
Clustered about a school!
—Alfred Guiterman in Youth's Companion.

ROLL CALL

By J. E. Willetts.

Our lives have all been checkered since taking our last campaign.
With all its varied hardships of cold and mud and rain.
Of all that knew us then how few that still survive,
Of all the comrades we knew then how few are still alive.
It takes a mighty effort our feelings to control,
Our hearts are filled with sadness whene'er we call the roll.

We all are getting old, boys, our race will soon be run
Our comrades, boys, are leaving us, are passing one by one.
Our youthful brows are wrinkled, our hair has turned to gray,
And all of us are nearing the parting of the way.
Another one has left us, we hear the church bells toll,
It fills our hearts with sadness whene'er we call the roll.

We tried to do our duty in manhood's early prime,
Our country's call was urgent and treason was a crime.
Now all is fair and lovely and dreams of peace come true,
The stars and stripes are honored by both the gray and blue
Our country safe for babes unborn, an undivided whole
For which we should be thankful whene'er we call the roll.
Fredericktown, Ohio.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW

John Bennet.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We will not care at all,
It will not matter then a whit
The honey or the gall.
The summer days that we have known
Will all forgotten be and flown,
The garden will be overgrown,
Where now the roses fall.

A hundred years from now dear heart,
We will not mind the pain,
This throbbing crimson tide of life
Will not have left a stain.
The songs we sang together, dear
Will mean no more than means a tear
Amid a summer rain.

A hundred years from now
The grief will all be o'er.
The sea of care will surge in vain
Upon a careless shore.
The glasses we turn down today
Here at the parting of the way
We will be wineless then as they
And will not mind it more.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We'll neither know nor care
What came of all life's bitterness,
Or followed love's despair.
Then fill the glasses up again
And kiss me though the rose leaf rain
We'll build one castle more in Spain,
And dream one more dream there.

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Beatrice, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHILD, Beatrice, Neb.

The Other Case.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but my husband thought I had better write to you and I did so, stating my symptoms. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Cary, Maine.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

DROPSY TREATED FREE

By Dr. Miles, the Great Specialist, Who Will Send a New $3.75 Treatment Free.

Many Have Been Cured After Doctors Failed.

At first no disease is apparently more harmless than dropsy; a little swelling of the eyelids, hands, feet, ankles or abdomen. Finally there is great shortness of breath, cough faint spells, sometimes nausea and vomiting, even bursting of the limbs and a lingering and wretched death if the dropsy is not removed.

Dr. Miles has been known as a leading specialist in these diseases for 30 years. His liberal offer of a $3.75 Treatment free to all sufferers, is certainly worthy of serious consideration. You may not have another such opportunity.

The Grand Dropsy Treatment consists of four dropsy remedies in one, also Tonic Tablets and Pura-Laxa for removing the water. This treatment is specially prepared for each patient and is many times as successful as that of most physicians. It usually relieves the first day, and removes swelling in six days in most cases. Delay is dangerous. **Send for Remarkable Cures in Your State.**

All afflicted readers may have Book, Examination Chart, Opinion, Advice and a Two-Pound Treatment **free.** Write at once. Describe your case. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. D., Elkhart, Ind., 603 to 613 Main Street.

FREE
Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer restores original color in mild, healthful manner in from 7 to 14 days. Entirely different from anything else. Its effect is permanent. Does not wash off nor look unnatural. Has no sediment, so it's neither sticky nor greasy—it's as pure and clear as water.
Trade Mark Registered
Don't experiment—use what thousands of others have found safe and satisfactory. Generous free sample and comb sent for five 2c stamps to cover postage and packing. Mention original color of hair. Mary T. Goldman, 23 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. The large-size $1.00 bottle sold by all dealers.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page—this issue.

Glasses Absolutely Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long, if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

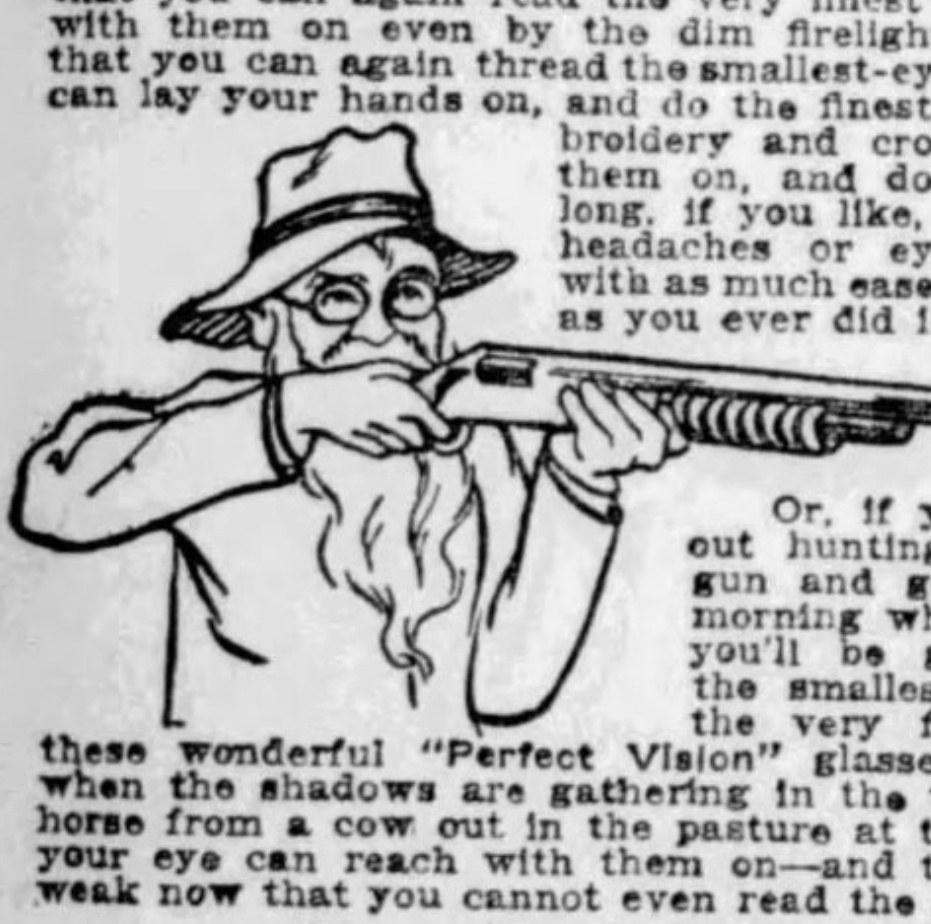
by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below coupon at once.

$4 $4 $4 $4

DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO.
I herewith enclose this four-dollar coupon, which you agreed in the above advertisement to accept in full and complete payment of a brand new pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" glasses, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.
My age is............
Name............
Postoffice............
Rural Route and Box No............ State............



Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THE GOEBEL ASSASSINATION

Will you please give a history of the Goebel assassination?—B. F. T., Sligo, Pennsylvania.

When William Goebel was a member of the state legislature he took up the cause of the common people in declaring against the oppressions of several corporations of the state. The toll rates had been a heavy burden to the average farmer and the first thing Goebel did when elected was to put up a fight to reduce these heavy rates which the turnpike companies had been charging. The law was passed and then began a series of contests in the various courts as to its constitutionality. After the United States supreme court had declared it to be constitutional the hostility of the heads of the corporations was aroused against Goebel on account of his victory. Among those his enemies was Col. John Sanford, a Covington banker, who had been heard to threaten Goebel's life. On a chance meeting of the pair a duel was fought and Goebel was wounded while Sanford was slain. The authorities held him to be entirely blamelsss. Goebel continued his work against the corporations throughout his life and when he ran for governor all the influences possible were brought to bring about his defeat. After the election both Goebel and his opponent, William S. Taylor, claimed the victory, and when the election commissioners went into session at Frankfort, a horde of outlaws was brought into town to overawe the commissioners. In this they were successful and Taylor was declared elected. But Goebel determined to contest the election and took it before the state legislature, whose investigations were such that Goebel's right to the office was assured. Another army of outlaws was brought to Frankfort and attempts were made to intimidate the legislators while Goebel's life was threatened repeatedly. On January 30, 1900, the day before the final arguments in the contest, Goebel was shot within 30 feet of the capitol building, by an assassin concealed in the office of the acting secretary of state, Caleb Powers. After the assassination both houses in the legislature, in joint session, declared Goebel governor of Kentucky, and while suffering on his deathbed he was sworn into office. He at once issued a statement ordering the military to be disbanded. As he died he whispered: "Tell my friends to be brave and fearless and loyal to the great common people."

Caleb Powers was accused of the crime, and after a number of trials, during which he served eight years, three months and three days in Kentucky prisons, he was released and immediately elected to the Sixty-second congress (1911-13).

DIAMONDS

Please give some information on diamonds.—J. A. M., Philadelphia, Tenn.

The diamond consists of carbon, a simple or elementary substance, crystalized and in its greatest purity. Diamonds are commonly colorless and clear, like water, although sometimes from some slight foreign intermixture, they are white, gray, yellow, green, brown, and more rarely orange, red, blue or black. The lustre is adamantic and very high; the transparency perfect in specimens perfectly free from foreign substances, the presence of which, however, even in very small quantity, mars it, and sometimes almost produces opacity. Its primary form is a regular octahedron, but it appears also in rhombic dodecahedrons, and its crystals often have curvillinear faces and edges. Its structure is distinctly lamellar. It burns before the blow pipe in air or in oxygen gas, combining with oxygen to form carbonic acid. Its hardness renders it incapable of being scratched by any other substance and in cutting and polishing diamonds, diamond dust is employed. The diamond is found in alluvial deposits which are worked for gold, sometimes attached to loose pieces of brown hemiatite, and sometimes in a conglomorate of quartz and chalcedony, cemented by ferruginous clay; but it is not certain in what geological formation it originated. The diamond mines of India have the same character of those in Brazil. The diamond was long known in Asia, in Hindustan, Borneo, Sumatra, and in the Ural mountains before it was discovered elsewhere; the district from Cape Cormorin to the Bay of Bengal, including the famous mines of Golconda, furnished the world until 1828, when the Brazilian mines were discovered. The South African diamond fields were discovered through some children finding a diamond of 21½ carats on the banks of the Orange river in 1868. Diamonds have been found in 24 different localities in the United States.

To test a diamond put it into a leaden or platinum cup with some powdered fluor-spar and a little oil of vitriol Warm the vessel over some lighted charcoal in a fireplace, or where there is a strong draught to carry away the noxious vapors that will be copiously evolved. When these vapors have ceased rising, let the whole cool, and then stir the mixture with a glass rod to fish out the diamond. If you find it intact it is a genuine stone, but if it is false it will be corroded by the hydroflouric acid that has been generated around it. A small paste diamond will disappear altogether under the treatment.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Kindly give a full description of the Washington monument.—G. W. T., Otsego, Mich.

The Washington monument is a white obelisk, 555 feet high and 55 feet square at the base with walls 15 feet thick. The exterior is of crystal Maryland marble and the interior is lined with carved tablets, the gift of many countries and states. The corner stone of the monument was laid with Masonic ceremonies July 4, 1848. The work proceeded until 1854, when the funds, which had hitherto been provided by private subscription, were exhausted. In 1880 work was resumed by the government, and completed in 1884, the entire cost being $1,200,000. The monument is the loftiest structure in the world except the Eiffel tower in Paris. Access to the top can be had by a stairway of 800 steps or by an elevator. These are in the interior, which is lighted by electricity.

JOHN FISKE

Please give a sketch of the life of John Fiske.—F. L. S., Mannington, West Va.

John Fiske, originally Edmund Fiske Green, was born in Connecticut, March 30, 1842, and died in Massachusetts, July 4, 1901. In 1855 he assumed the name of his maternal great-grandfather, John Fiske. In 1863 he was graduated from Harvard and in 1865 from the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar, but never entered legal practice. From 1869 to 1879 he was at Harvard, first as a university lecturer in philosophy, and from 1872 as assistant librarian. In 1884 he received an appointment to the chair of American history in Washington University, St. Louis, where for some years he held annual lecture courses. His reputation as a lecturer was considerable, both in America and Great Britain, where he delivered lectures at University College and at the Royal Institution. Among his works are: Myths and Mythmakers, The Unseen World, The Destiny of Man, The Critical Period of American History, The War of Independence, and The Discovery of America.

THOMAS DEWITT TALMAGE

Will you kindly publish a biography of Thomas De Witt Talmage?—M. A. L., Pennsboro, W. Va.

Thomas DeWitt Talmage, the Presbyterian clergyman, was born in New Jersey, 1832, and died at Washington, D. C., 1902. He was graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1856, and was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Belleville, New Jersey, in the same year. He held pastorates in Syracuse, New York, from 1859 to 1862, and in Philadelphia, from 1862 to 1869. He was a chaplain in the Union army during the Civil War, and in 1869 became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. His congregation erected a new church known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle, which was burned in 1872. It was rebuilt in 1874, but was twice again destroyed. After the third fire in 1894 Dr. Talmage resigned his pastorate and traveled abroad. In 1895 he accepted a call as associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, later becoming full pastor, resigning in 1899 to devote himself to literary work. He was editor of The Christian at Work, The Advance, Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine, and of the Christian Herald. He also appeared weekly for many years as a lyceum lecturer. Among his publications are: The Almond Tree in Blossom, The Brooklyn Tabernacle, From Manger to Throne.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Will the Question Bureau plase give a short sketch of the life of John D. Rockefeller?—A. J. B., Spencerville, O.

John Davison Rockefeller was born in Richford, N. Y., in 1839; removed to Cleveland, O., in 1853; had a public school education; became clerk in a commission house, and at 19 became partner in the firm of Clark & Rockefeller, commission merchants. The firm later became Andrews, Clark & Co., and engaged in the oil business, then in its infancy. In 1865, the firm, then William Rockefeller & Co., built the Standard Oil Works in Cleveland. This became the Standard Oil Co. in 1870. He was at the head of the entire business until December 9, 1911, when he retired.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

I would like to have you give a biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne.—F. H., Bolivar, Ohio.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American author, was born July 4, 1804, and died May 19, 1864. He was a graduate of Bowdoin college in 1825. From his 10th year he lived on a farm because of his feeble health. After he left college Hawthorne went to live in Salem, the town where he was born. In 1832 he published in Boston an anonymous romance and five years later collected a number of his tales and sketches and published them under the title of "Twice Told Tales." From 1838 till 1841 he was a weigher and gauger in the Boston custom house. He then lived with the association at Brook farm in West Roxbury. This was a community of literary people and philosophers who supported the freedom of a rural life by the independent labor of their hands. Hawthorne was one of the founders of this association Before a year had expired he went to Boston, where he resided until 1843, when he married and took up his abode in the old manse at Concord, which adjoins the first battlefield of the revolution. From 1846 to 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem. In 1851 he settled in Lenox, where he wrote "The House of Seven Gables." The following year he removed from Lenox to Concord. During the presidential canvass of 1852 Hawthorne published the life of his college friend, Franklin Pierce, and the following year the latter appointed him to the United States consulate at Liverpool. He resigned this position in 1857 and traveled in Europe for two years. The last work he wrote was "Our Old Home," a collection of sketches of English scenery and life.

ESTHER MONTOUR

Will you please publish a sketch of the life of Esther Montour?—C. S., Odessa, N. Y.

Esther Montour was a half-breed American Indian of the eighth century. She had French blood in her veins and was supposed to have been a descendant of Count de Frontenac, governor of New France. She married Eghobund, chief of the village of Shesequin, and her intelligence enabled her to completely dominate the Senecas over whom she reigned as Queen Esther. She was friendly to a Moravian mission which was located near her village for some years, and accompanied the delegates to various congresses of the Six Nations in Philadelphia, where she was well received, owing to her pleasing manners and her beautiful person. In the Wyoming massacre in July, 1778, the savage in her nature asserted itself and to avenge the death of her son, she tomahawked 14 prisoners.

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

I would like to know how the Sherman anti-trust law reads.—W. M., Lebanon, Ohio.

The Sherman act is as follows:

1. Every contract combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the courts.

2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign trade, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both punishments, in the discretion of the court.

3. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory or territories and any state or states and the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states and foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

4. The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain any violations of this act, and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petitions setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition, and before the final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceedings under section 4 of this act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or purchased to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof mentioned in section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one state to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found without respect to the amount in conspiracy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

8. That the word "person" or "persons," whenever used in this act, shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the law of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state, or the laws of any foreign country.

TREASON

Kindly tell what constitutes treason.—E. R., Trenton, Mo.

Treason is a crime which is directly committed against the supreme authority of the state, and is considered the greatest crime that can be committed. It can be committed only by a subject of a sovereign power or a citizen of a state to which he owes allegiance; it consists essentially in renouncing allegiance and putting oneself in the attitude of an enemy. Under the laws of the United States, treason consists in a citizen levying war against the country or uniting with its enemies.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. S. R., Cedarmere, Va.—There is no premium on the violins bearing the names you mention.

W. B. L., Sheridan, Mich.—We have no biography of King Glorious III.

N. M., Winnebago, Minn.—An article dealing with soldiers' homestead laws was published in the Question Bureau of February 13.

F. M. W., Davenport, Iowa.—We have no references mentioning Emma B. Miles.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

$1.00 Package Free

Quickly restores gray or faded hair to natural color, removes dandruff, stops falling hair and itching scalp. Grows new hair and makes the hair of man, woman or child heavy and beautifully glossy. Send your name and address with this advertisement to the Foso Company, 3641 Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten cents in stamps or silver, as an evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and a full **$1.00 package** will be sent you at once by mail, prepaid, **free** of charge.

OIL PRICE JARS ROCKEFELLER

Would Like Motor Boat Except for Cost of Gasoline.

Sea Breeze, Fla., March 10.—John D. Rockefeller paid 25 cents a gallon for gasoline at the garage of the Hotel Clarendon Saturday. He did not even demur at the price. Last week Mr. Rockefeller remarked that it would be fine to have a motorboat in Florida if it were not for the high price of gasoline. Sidney Haigh, owner and manager of the garage, always pays Standard Oil prices for his gasoline and sees no reason why Mr. Rockefeller should not pay his price.

TURK FORTRESS FINALLY FALLS

Janina, With Garrison of 32,000 Men, Surrender to the Greek Army.

Athens, Greece, March 6.—The Turkish fortress of Janina, the key to the possesion of the province of Epirus, with its garrison of 32,000 men, surrendered to the Greek army today, after a defense which forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the Balkan war.

The surrender was preceded by a fierce bombardment, lasting without cessation for two days and two nights. Every available gun, including a number of heavy howitzers lent by the Servian artillery, was brought to bear on the forts defending the beleaguered city.

No fewer than 30,000 shells were fired by the Greek guns during the first day's cannonade. Gradually the Turkish batteries at Bizani, Manoliara, Sakni and elsewhere were silenced.

The Greek commanders, by a feint, led the Turks to believe that their attack would be made from the right. As soon as the attention of the defenders had been distracted, the Greeks hurled large bodies of infantry onto the Turkish left. The Ottoman troops, utterly surprised, fell back in disorder.

The batteries on the heights of Bizani, the mainstay of the defense, had been unable to stand the pelting of the shells and were reduced to complete silence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Greeks rushed their forward movement during the afternoon, and occupied the Turkish batteries on the Sakni and Elas hills, capturing all the guns and 110 artillery men. Then the Greek battalions gradually deployed onto the plain in front of the city itself.

The Turkish flight immediately became general, despite all the efforts of the Ottoman officers to rally their men. Whole detachments succumbed to panic and joined in a mad race into the city. The Greek troops followed in hot pursuit almost to the walls.

With all the defending batteries captured by the Greeks, and the Hellenic soldiers at the gates of Jamina, Essaad Pasha, the Turkish commander, at 6 o'clock this morning sent messengers under a flag of truce to Crown Prince Constantine of Greece anouncing the surrender of the city and all the troops under his command.

50,000 WOMEN IN CHICAGO GET $5 OR LESS A WEEK

Springfield, Ills., March 6.—More than 50,000 women in Chicago are receiving a salary of $5 or less per week, according to reports made to Acting Governor Barratt O'Hara today by the investigators of the senate white slave commission, of which he is chairman.

Mr. O'Hara later issued a statement in which he said: "These women are living in furnished rooms and are reported underfed. Many of them do not know what a full meal means. Half of them are living on two 15c meals a day. Many of them have to depend for clothes on what friends give them of cast off garments.

"Is it any wonder women do wrong? No woman is bad at heart; environment is responsible for a great part of crime.

"The commission is determined to do full justice to employer as well as to employe, and we will not presume to prejudge anyone guilty until further testimony has been had. The big employers summoned to appear before us tomorrow have been ordered to bring with them their payrolls. These payrolls should tell an interesting story."

5 Year Guaranteed Buggies At-½-Retail Price

FREE CATALOG
$55.00 VALUE
PRICE $29.50

You take no risk when you buy a buggy from us. We guarantee it to please you, and to be a bigger value for your money than you can get anywhere else, or you needn't keep it. *Reference;* S. Ill. Natl. Bank, East St. Louis, Ill.

Mutual Buggies, Surreys, Wagons, etc., are the highest quality, handsomest, most stylish vehicles built. **The only line guaranteed 5 years.** We sell direct at wholesale prices—and save you $25.00 to $100.00. **Write for catalog and delivered prices.**

MUTUAL HARNESS at $5.85 per set up: double $14.10 up; work harness $19. up, all genuine leather; highest quality; Fully Guaranteed 25 to 50% cheaper than retail. Catalog Free. Write today.

SENT ON APPROVAL.

MUTUAL CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Station 46CE. St. Louis, Ill. or Station 46C 101 E. Fourth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLOTHING MEN WANTED

WE WANT CLOTHING SALESMEN to take orders for our men's custom-made-to-order suits in every town and county in the United States where we are not represented. **No experience necessary—no capital required.** Any good bright man can make big money with our line the year around. You regulate your profit to suit yourself.

Nearly All of Our Men Make $40 Every Week In the Year

Our Plan: We ship only by **Prepaid Express** big outfit of cloth samples, lithograph fashion plates, tape measure, order blanks, advertising matter, everything free. We operate the largest mills in the U. S. and sell our goods cheaper than any other house.

Fine Tailored Guaranteed Made-to-Order All Wool Suits $6.50

No difficulty getting orders at these prices. Don't buy a suit or overcoat anywhere at any price until you see our amazing offer, and biggest, lowest priced clothing line in U. S. Write at once for exclusive territory.

THE OLD WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY, Adams and Market Streets, Dept. 345 Chicago

REPORT ALFONSO HAS LUNG TROUBLE

Rumors Rouse New Anxiety About the Popular Spanish Monarch.

London, March 7. Ominous reports have been current of late in regard to the health of King Alfonso of Spain. The young monarch did not inherit a robust constitution from Alfonso XII., who died somewhat unexpectedly of consumption about six months before the present king was born.

As a child Alfonso XIII. was subject to nervous attacks which gave rise to much uneasiness. The militant Republicans were reluctant to move against a boy who seemed scarcely likely to reach manhood. A general feeling of pity was awakened and the very weakness of the boy king became a political asset of the monarchical party.

Under the watchful care of his mother, however, the lad grew visibly stronger. He lived more in the open air than most of his countrymen, took up outdoor games and became a fair gymnast.

But nothing could make a strong man of him. His physique tells its own story with his stooping shoulders and trailing gait. The king's expression is often of such ghastly weariness that his subjects are forbidden to take snapshots of him and cameras are rigorously confiscated by the police, although Alfonso has often shown that he likes to be photographed, particularly for the newspapers.

During the last two or three years Alfonso has more than once consulted a specialist at Biarritz, who is said to have treated him for adenoids. In Spain this is looked upon as official euphemism. It is credibly reported that one of the king's lungs is seriously affected and his family history is enough to account for the serious concern which any indisposition awakens in those near him.

An old Spanish proverb says that the air of Madrid is so subtle that, though it will not blow out a candle, it will kill a man. The Spanish capital is swept by blasts, which rush down from the snowpeaks of Guadarrama. It is not, indeed, a desirable residence for any one of consumptive tendencies. It abounds in a peculiar type of pneumonia ("plumonia fulminante") to which the strongest succumbs in 24 hours. Yet the King of Spain can scarcely live anywhere else.

32 CHARMING PIECES.

This Beautiful China Dinner Set for a Little Easy Work

These dishes comprise one of the most beautiful gold decorated sets ever manufactured. Over 20,000 given away. Merely send postal with name and address We will immediately send you by mail *post paid* a dozen boxes of our famous White Cloverine Salve. Also a dozen beautiful art pictures (no two alike 16 x 20 inches). Simply sell the twelve boxes of our Cloverine Salve at 25c each, and give one of these beautiful art pictures free with each box. Stores usually charge $1.00 each for the pictures alone. Send us the $3.00 collected and we immediately send you this exquisite full size 32-piece china set FREE.

You Need No Money

You need no experience. We send Salve and pictures and show you how. Largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of White Cloverine Salve sold for 17 years. Millions have used it for cuts, sores, piles, eczema, colds, catarrh etc. You will be surprised to see how easy it is to sell. Write today—NOW—before you forget.

Wilson Chemical Co., Dept. 183 Tyrone, Pa.

$10 A DAY EASY

***—and Your* SAMPLE SUIT FREE**

If we send you a sample suit tailor-made to your own measurements and let you pay for it out of your profit on the first few orders you take, will you act as our local agent? Will you accept a steady position that will pay from $8 to $10 a day—every day? Send no money.

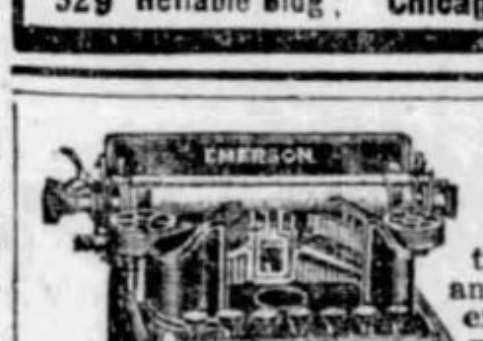
Send No CASH

Be Our BRANCH MANAGER

We want you and must have you dressed better than anybody else. Many making **$60 to $200,** a week. It's easy. You can do it. Your friends will want suit like yours. Latest cut made-to-measure sample suit will be sent you. Choice of hundreds of models, all kinds of goods—samples show you just what you and your friends want—FREE. No experience necessary. No capital. We back you every way in your exclusive territory. Everything FREE. Write quick.

RELIABLE TAILORING COMPANY 529 Reliable Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

1 of 50 Styles



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Show this wholly visible typewriter to your friends and let them see wherein it excells any $100 Typewriter made, if we would send one to you Free of One Cent of Cost for you to keep forever as your own? Then on a postal card, or in a letter to us, simply say: Mail particulars.

EMERSON TYPEWRITER CO., Box M1126 Woodstock, Ill.

Arabian honey, which is frequently mentioned by historians as an important export from Aden in early times, is no longer an item in the export trade. Small quantities, however, continue to come from Mokalla, 400 miles east of Aden.

WRIGLEY'S THE FLAVOR SPEARMINT LASTS PEPSIN GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
CHICAGO
"Did You Think of Me Today?"
"Yes—Here's Some WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

It's a Voucher for My Thoughts."

"But I thought of myself as well. I'm very fond of the refreshing mint leaf juice and it's very fond of me.

"It refreshes my mouth after smoking and gives me an appetite. It purifies my breath and brightens my teeth besides preventing an overeaten feeling after meals.

"It's the cheapest and best amusement known. I may forget other things but I never forget to bring the ***beneficial, inexpensive*** confection."

BUY IT BY THE BOX

It costs less—of any dealer—and stays fresh until used.

Look for the spear

Avoid imitations

B. D'Emo, Adv., Chicago

18

Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

The Pyramid Smile.

Many cases of Piles have been cured by a trial package of Pyramid Pile Remedy without further treatment. When it proves its value to you, get more from your druggist at 50c a box, and be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name..........................

Street..........................

City................State............

Sweet Elder and Buchu

KIDNEY PILLS

The guaranteed cure for all Kidney and Bladder troubles, as Backache, Pain in Side, Weakness and Inflamation of Kidneys or Bladder. No cure, no pay. By mail 50c. Sweet Elder Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

An Only Daughter Relieved of Consumption

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only **child of Consumption.** He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives his recipe free, only asking two **2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also** cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

Diabetes

Simple Herb Quickly Cures This Dread Disease to Stay Cured.

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict dieting.

A plant, recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb, has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy will relieve the patient of his worse symptoms, in the most aggravated cases, within a week, and to prove it we will mail the first 50c package for 25c, with free booklet of special values to the diabetic, containing latest diet list and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for a full-sized 50c package: AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 139-C, Whitney Point, N. Y.

BRYAN QUOTES AN OLD SPEECH

New Secretary of State Gives Views on National Position of U. S.

Washington, March 7.—Secretary of State Bryan gave to the public yesterday the first official statement as to his views on the national position of the United States. He did not go into a detailed discussion of the foreign relations, preferring to confine himself to a general intimation of his attitude. For this purpose he used an abstract from a speech he delivered nearly 13 years ago.

The secretary's statement follows:

"I do not care to speak of our foreign relations or of our nation's position in relation to any particular nation, or question, but my views on our national position are expressed in the closing words of the speech which I delivered at Indianapolis, August 8, 1900.

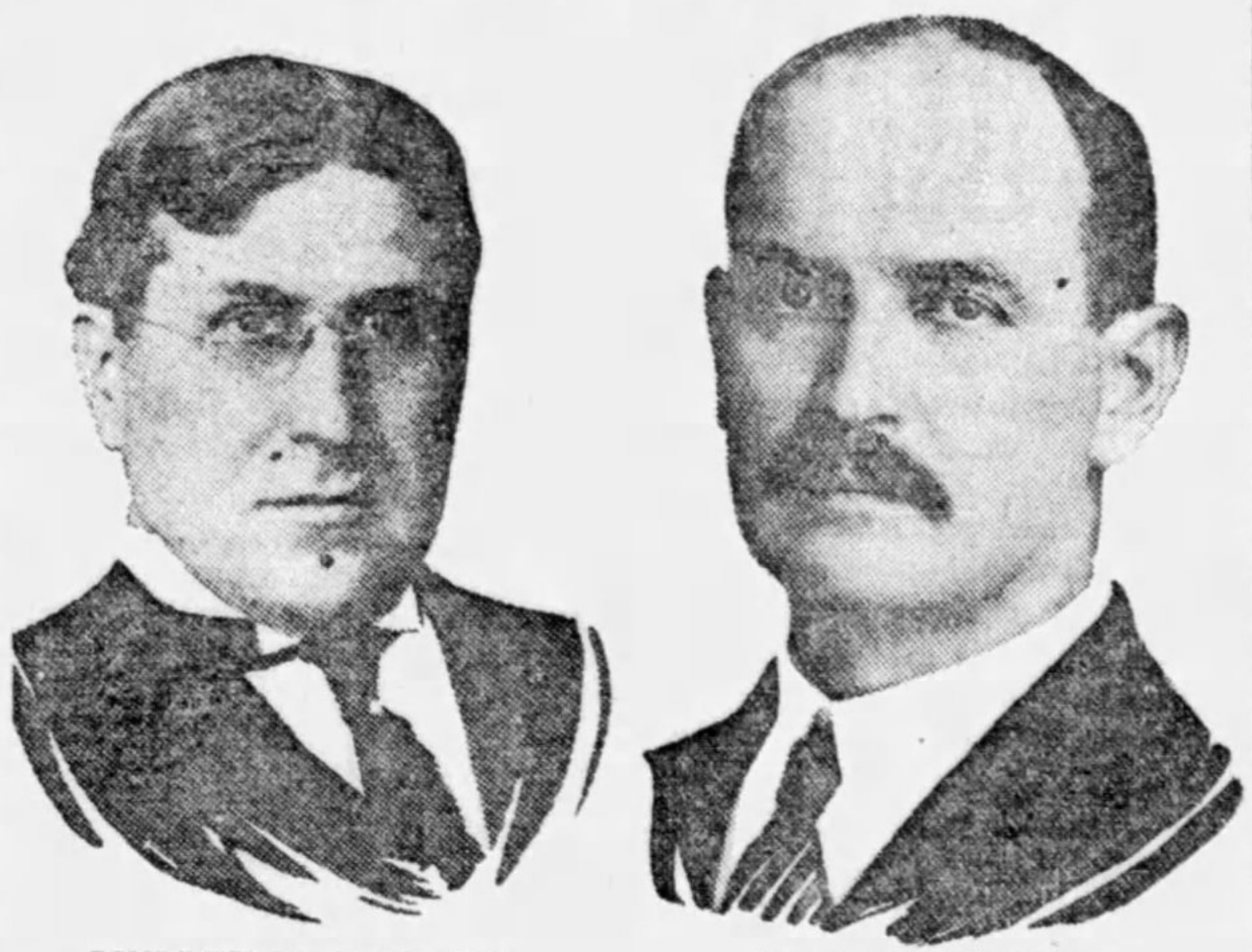
"The words to which I refer show that I am in hearty accord with President Wilson in his desire to promote international peace and good will. They are as follows:

"I can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of today and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic, resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots, from the mountain of eternal truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self-evident propositions that all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares or dares to wear a crown.

"Behold a republic standing erect while empires are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth and in influence, solving the problem of civilization and hastening the coming of a universal brotherhood, a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, 'is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.'"

This was Mr. Bryan's answer to a small army of newspapermen gathered at the department intent on learning definitely what changes, if any, the new administration will make in the policy of the government regarding Mexico, the Philippines, Latin-America and the Panama Canal tolls question.

Picked Late for New Cabinet



LINDLEY M. GARRISON. DAVID F. HOUSTON.

The places of secretary of the war and secretary of agriculture were the last to be filled by President Wilson. Mr. Garrison of the war department is from New Jersey and Mr. Houston, secretary of agriculture, is from St. Louis, Mo.

July 4th Election; Primaries on May 30

Chicago, March 6.—A plan to make the Fourth of July an election day for the entire nation and Memorial Day a country-wide primary day was proposed by Samuel Alschuler, a former Democratic nominee for governor of Illinois, yesterday, in an address before the Association of Commerce.

"We must do something to stir up the voters of this nation," said Mr. Alschuler.

"They must be aroused to a sense of their duties. Too little interest is taken in election and primaries. At some judicial elections hardly anyone turns out.

"We should have all our primaries on Decoration Day and election day on the Fourth of July—real holidays, not merely days when the saloons, banks and public offices are closed. We should have separate ballots for the judiciary, the state, the nation and the city. Let us devote as much of these days as possible to voting. No holiday could be more patriotically or more advantageously spent."

CRITICIZES KING TO HIS FACE

Oxford Man Tells Him He Sent Prince to Wrong College.

London, March 6.—King George, like his subjects, must sometimes submit to candid criticism. While out shooting at Welbeck, His Majesty met a young Oxford man, only a year or so down from Christ Church. At one luncheon party this young man sat next to King George.

In the course of conversation he remarked with innocent pride: "I hear, sir, that you have sent your son to Oxford. I am sorry you have not sent him to the best college, but he has gone to the best of the second-rate ones." What the king said is not recorded.

CONGRESS IS REORGANIZED

Members in House and Senate Organize in Harmony for New Session.

Washington, March 6.—The Democrats of the senate and the house in caucus Wednesday organized for the sixty-third congress.

In the house Speaker Clark was renominated, Representative Underwood of Alabama again chosen chairman of the ways and means committee, he entire Democratic personnel of that tariff making body named and all the house officers renominated at a harmonious six-hour meeting in the house chamber, and 290 of the 291 house Democrats were present.

When the Democrats of the new senate met to elect a chairman, there was no opposition to Senator John W. Kern of Indiana as the new leader. The retiring of Senator Martin of Virginia ends a long struggle for control of the senate of the sixty-third congress between the progressive Democrats and the old conservatives.

The following were nominated for ratification by the house when it meets in extra session on April 1:

Speaker, Champ Clark of Missouri.

Ways and means committee—Representatives Underwood of Alabama, chairman; Francis Burton Harrison, New York; Dorsey W. Shackleford, Missouri; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana; Cordell Hull, Tennessee; W. S. Hammond, Minnesota; Andrew J. Peters, Massachusetts; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; Timothy T. Ansberry, Ohio; John S. Garner, Texas (new); James W. Collier, Mississippi (new); Augustus O. Stanley, Kentucky (new).

(Republican members to be chosen in April).

Clerk of the house—South Trimble, Kentucky.

Doorkeeper—J. J. Sinnott, Virginia.

Sergeant-at-arms—Robert B. Gordon, Ohio.

Postmaster—William M. Dunbar, Georgia.

Chaplain—Rev. Henry N. Couden, Washington, D. C.

The house caucus was marked by a good deal of speech-making and enthusiasm. All the nominations for offices were by acclamation, except that for sergeant-at-arms, on which there was a lively contest that resulted in Gordon's choice over former Representative W. H. Ryan of Albany, N. Y., on a vote of 138 to 115. Messrs. Garner, Collier and Stanley, the new members of the ways and means committee, were selected as the result of a vote which stood: Garner 209, Collier 141, Stanley 137 and Saunders (Virginia) 92, Covington (Maryland) and Bartlett of Georgia, 91 each; Taylor, Colorado, 42.

A resolution, framed by Representative Sherley of Kentucky, to forward his budget reform plan to reduce congressional appropriations was adopted.

Speaker Clark's speech in acknowledgment of his renomination dealt with the party's program and future. He urged the carrying out of the party promises and said the only way to achieve this was for every Democrat in official position "to give the best there is in him and subordinate individual ambition to the public weal."

"It is a thing incredible," he declared, "that any man fit for official station would let his personal likes or dislikes interfere with his co-operating with any other Democrat in unifying the party in its herculean and multifarious tasks to redeem our pledges."

The speaker said the house Democrats had been together since March 19, 1910, when for the first time in 17 years the Democrats in the house electrified the country by voting together—not a man missing in a great struggle.

"I predict," he concluded, "that they will in the sixty-third congress act in unison, not only with themselves but with President Wilson."

Immediately after the senate caucus assembled, Mr. Kern was unanimously chosen by acclamation. Joe T. Robinson, the new Democratic senator from Arkansas, was the only member absent. The caucus then took up the business of committee assignments.

The Democratic caucus authorized Senator Kern to appoint a committee of nine to devise a plan for the reorganization of the senate committees with the understanding that he should present his list to the caucus at a meeting today.

Senator Newlands of Nevada was chosen vice chairman and Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, one of the newly elected members of the body, was named as secretary of the caucus.

Senator Tillman expressed a preference for the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations and said he had requested the advice of President Wilson as to the chairmanship that he should choose and that the President had urged his selection as chairman of the committee on appropriations. President Wilson, he said, was heartily for economy.

Curious Facts About Money.

Leslie's.

The average lifetime of the different denominations of United States paper currency differs considerably; that of the $1 silver certificate, for instance, being but a trifle over one year; the $5 silver certificate, 1.9 years; the $10 gold certificate, 1.68 years; $20 gold certificate, 3.18 years, etc. The number of pieces of United States paper currency in circulation is gradually increasing and numbered 327,329,159 on June 30, 1912. There were 273,426,336 pieces of United States currency redeemed during the same period, which exceeded by 6,218,415 the number of pieces issued the preceding year. The increasing growth in redemptions is due primarily to the growth in business activities, the publicity given to uncleanliness and alleged insanitation of soiled notes, and the consequent demand for cleaner money; the growing practice of payment of wages in factories, shops, etc., weekly and biweekly, as compared with monthly, and growing popularity of paper money in sections where silver was formerly in the greatest demand, etc.

Give the Cat a Latch Key.

Philadelphia Record.

Roused from his slumbers shortly after midnight by the incessant ringing of his front door bell, Councilman Lewis A. Craft, of St. Mary street, answered the summons, only to find no one on the front step. He retired, but was awakened a few minutes later by the same performance. Thinking some night prowler was playing a joke on him, the councilman peered noiselessly from a nearby window while the bell was still sounding and was astonished to see his pet black cat Nig with one paw pressed against the bell button. The cat had the habit of scratching on the door when it desired admittance, and this signal failing, Nig, the councilman says, had climbed upon the porch railing and pushed the buzzer with its paw. The trick won Nig quick refuge from the storm and cold.

Balkan War Stamps.

The postage stamps of the states that have been fighting the Turk—Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Greece—are now the fashion among philatelists. While in the United States the printing and selling of Red Cross stamps has been going on, these warring states have been printing a series of war stamps for spreading the propaganda of the followers of the cross. The stamps bear a fiery cross and the words, "In hoc signo vinces," which, according to the legend appeared in a vision to the Emperor Constantine in the year 313. The stamps are issued simultaneously at Athens, Belgrade, Cettinje and Sofia, and are equally valid in each of the four states.

In English Cathedral Pulpits.

At Canterbury a Partridge perched, at Peterborough a Pheasant, at Ripon a Swann, at St. Albans, a Gosling, while at Lincoln a Bullock was listened to, no doubt with great attention and profit. At least a few of the present members of the Anglican episcopate can not assert that they are "neither fish, flesh nor fowl," for we find among our bishops in various parts of the world a Henn, a Partridge, a Peacock, a Woodcock, a Pollock and a Roach.

Important to Thousands

Simple but Powerful Prescription For Rheumatism and Lame Back.

This has been well known to the best doctors for years as the quickest and most reliable cure obtainable for rheumatism and backache. It has been published here for several winters and hundreds of the worst cases cured by it in a short time. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." Results come the first day. If your druggist does not have Toris Compound in stock he will get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take some patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original, one-ounce, sealed yellow package.

St. Benedict Kidney Tablets Give Immediate Relief.

CORPSES AS TARGETS

Shot at to Determine Effect of Bullets.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.—Dr. H. G. W. Reinhardt, coroner's physician at Chicago, testified in the circuit court here today that corpses in the county morgue at Chicago are used as shooting targets to obtain evidence for expert witnesses.

Dr. Reinhardt gave this testimony in the trial of the suit against an accident insurance company which was brought by the widow of Ira G. Rawn, late president of the Monroe railroad. The accident company refused to pay the policy on his life, claiming that Rawn had committed suicide.

Dr. Reinhardt testified that a postmortem examination of Rawn's body convinced him that the shot which ended his life was fired at "contact range." This conclusion, he said, was based on experiments conducted by himself and others on bodies in the county morgue.

Rawn carried insurance in 10 accident companies, for a total of $120,000. Six companies compromised on a basis of 50 per cent and Mrs. Rawn received $50,000 from them. Four of the companies would not settle and against one in which Rawn was insured for $14,000, the present suit was brought.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

TIRES, Coaster - Brake rear wheels, lamps sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. A64 CHICAGO

BASEBALL OUTFIT FREE

BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. Will Not Cost One Cent. Send your name and we will send you 8 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. WRITE TODAY for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.

M. O. Seitz, 62 Chicago

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 10.—The opening of the local wheat market Monday morning was firm and a little higher in cash and May because of the advance at Liverpool. Foreign cables were ⅛c to ⅜c higher. Liberal Northwest receipts reported are well below the extravagant estimate made late last week. World's shipments were 600,000 less than the previous week. In the foreign marts the political news is regarded as less favorable, and this with the decline in consols, better continental demand and generally lighter offers for instant delivery caused the advance. New crop prospects on this side continue favorable. Corn had an easier tone due to the light demand and expectation of bearish figures on the reserves.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— Mar. 10.	Mar. 8.
Cash	1.05½	1.05¾	1.05½	1.05¾	1.05½
May	1.06½	1.06¾	1.06½	1.06¾	1.06½
July	94¼	94¾	94½	94¾	94¾
Sept.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	92¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	51¼	51¼
May	53¾	54	53⅝	53¾	53⅞
July	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼	55⅜
Sept.	56¼	56½	56⅛	56⅛	56⅜
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	35	35
May	36⅝	36¾	35⅝	36¾	36⅝
July	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Sept.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35¾	35¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	11.05	11.25	11.05	11.25	11.15
March	11.05	11.25	11.05	11.25	11.15
April	10.85	11.00	10.85	11.00	10.90
Oct	7.90	7.90	7.70	7.70	7.97½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	64	64
Alsike—					
Prime	12.80	....	....	12.80	12.80
March	12.80	....	....	12.80	12.80
Timothy—					
Prime	1.62½	....	....	1.65	1.65
March	1.62½	....	....	1.65	1.65
April	1.67½	....	....	1.67	1.67½
May	1.72½	....	....	1.72½	1.72½
Sept.	1.92½	....	....	1.95	1.92½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	91⅝	91½	91⅛	91⅝	91⅛
July	89¾	90⅛	89⅝	90	89⅝
Sept.	88¾	89	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝
Corn—					
May	52⅝	52⅞	52¼	52⅝	52⅝
July	53⅜	53¾	53½	53⅜	53⅝
Sept.	54⅜	54⅞	54⅝	54¾	54⅝
Oats—					
May	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	34¼
July	34¼	34¼	34	34⅛	34¼
Sept.	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	34⅛
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	90¼	89¾
July	....	....	....	88	87⅞
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	85⅛	85⅝
July	....	....	....	88	87¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	86⅝	86¼
July	....	....	....	88¼	88⅛
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	20.75	20.82	20.55	20.80	20.90
July	20.20	20.40	20.20	20.40	20.42
Sept.	20.00	20.00	19.80	19.92	....
Lard—					
May	10.72	10.80	10.67	10.77	10.80
July	10.65	10.70	10.62	10.70	10.70
Sept.	10.65	10.70	10.62	10.70	10.70
Ribs—					
May	10.80	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.85
July	10.65	10.70	10.60	10.70	10.72
Sept.	10.50	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 10.—Hogs—Receipts, 70,000; market weak; bulk of sales, $8.55@8.70; light, $8.50@8.80; mixed, $8.35@8.75; heavy, $8.20@8.65; rough, $8.20@8.35; pigs, $6.70@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 27,000; market weak; beeves, $7.15@9.20; Texas steers, $5.50@6.50; stockers and feeders, $6.20@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.50@8.00; calves, $7.00@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; market weak; native, $6.00@7.00; yearlings, $7.25@8.20; lambs, native, $8.00@9.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market higher; choice heavy steers, $8.60@8.90; handy fat steers, $8.25@8.50; fair steers, $6.00@7.30; choice heifers, $8.00@8.40; choice fat cows, $5.75@6.65; fair cows, $4.50@5.50; butcher bulls, $7.00@8.00; milch cows, $40@75. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market lower; prime heavies, $9.10; heavy mixed, $9.25; mediums, $9.40@9.45; heavy Yorkers, $9.40@9.45; light Yorkers, $9.40@9.45; pigs, $9.40@9.45. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; prime wethers, $3.50@7.25; choice lambs, $5.50@9.25. Calves—Receipts, 600; market steady; top, $8.50@11.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market 15c higher. Veal calves—Receipts, 300; market slow but steady; good to choice, $10.00@11.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; choice spring lambs, $8.75@9.00; fair to good, $6.50@8.25; common, $5.50@6.00; choice wethers, $6.75@7.00; fair to good, $6.50@6.75; choice ewes, $6.00@6.25; culls and common, $4.50@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market, 20@25c lower; heavies and mediums, $8.90; Yorkers, $9.15; light Yorkers and pigs, $9.25; roughs, $8.00; stags, $7.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 10.—Butter, steady; creameries, 28@36c. Eggs, easy; receipts, 17,368 cases; at mark, cases included, 16½@17¼c; ordinary firsts, 16@16¾c; firsts, 17¼c. Potatoes, firm; receipts, 90 cars; Michigan, 44@46c; Minnesota, 43@46c; Wisconsin, 40@47c. Poultry, steady; turkeys, dressed, 21c; chickens, alive, 16c; springs, alive, 17c.

New York Produce.

New York, March 10.—Flour—Quiet and steady; spring patents, $4.40@4.60; winter straights, $4.45@4.55; winter patents, $4.70@5.10; spring clears, $4.15@4.30; winter extra No. 1, $3.80@4.10; winter extra No. 2, $3.70@3.80; Kansas straights, $4.10@4.25. Wheat—Despite favorable weather and receipts, wheat ruled higher early on firm cables, less favorable foreign political news and with the strength northwest; May, 97¾@97⅞c. Beef—Steady; mess, $19.00@20.00; family, $23.00@24.00; beef hams, $32.00@34.00. Pork—Firm; mess, $21.75@22.00; family, $22.50@24.50; short clear, $21.00@22.50. Lard—Easy; middle west, $10.90@11.00. Raw sugar—Firm; Muscovado, 89 test, $3.04; centrifugal, 96 test, $3.54; molasses, sugar, 89 test, $2.79; refined quiet; crushed, $5.05; granulated fine, $4.35; powdered, $4.45. Petroleum—Steady; refined, bbls., $8.50. Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay—Steady; standard, 97½c; No. 1, $1.00@1.05; No. 3, 85@95c; No. 3, 75@80c. Hides—Steady; Bogota, 29¼@30¼c; Central American, 29¼c. Leather—Firm; hemlock firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 27@28c; thirds, 24@25c; rejects, 19@20c.

Eggs steady; receipts, 17,641; fresh gathered extras, 19@20c; firsts, 18¼@18½c; seconds, 17¾@18c; thirds, 17½c; fresh gathered dirties, 16@17c; fresh gathered checks, good to prime, 14@15c; under grades checks, 10@13c; refrigerator best, 15½@16c; refrigerator, fair to good, 11@14½c; refrigerator, inferior, per case, $2.00@3.00; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white, good to large sizes, new laid, 24@25c; do, selected white, defective in size or color, 20@23c; do, henery browns, 20c; do, gathered, brown and mixed colors, 18½@19c¼ western gathered, white, 20@23c. Poultry—Dressed quiet; western chickens, 14@15c; fowls, 14@17½c; turkeys, 14@24c.

Butter, steady; receipts, 630 tubs; firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 33@34c; thirds, 31@32c; creamery held, extras, 35@35½c; do held, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32@33½c; do held thirds, 30@31c; dairy, steady; finest, 34@35c; do good to prime, 30@33c; do common to fair, 25@29c; process, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 23@24c; imitation, creamery firsts, 25@26c; factory held, 23@24c; factory, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; do seconds, 22c; packing stock, held, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21c; do seconds, 18@20c. Cheese, irregular; receipts, 98 boxes; state, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17½@18c; do white, 17¼@17½c; do colored, average fancy, 16¾@17¼c; do white average fancy, open, 16½@17c; do lower grades, 14@16c; state, whole milk, winter, colored, specials, 16½@17c; do whites, 16½c; do colored or white, average run, 15½@16c; state, whole milk, daisies held, best, 17¼@17½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, held, fancy, 16½@17c; do flats, held, fancy, 16½@17½c; do twins, best, fresh, 15½@16c; do flats, best, fresh, 15¾@16c; skims, 2@14c.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, March 10.—Closing wheat spot steady; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 6½d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 5½d; futures firm; March 7s 6⅝d; May, 7s 4¼d; July, 7s 3¼d. Corn, spot quiet; American mixed new, 4s 10¾d; American mixed old, 6s; American mixed new, via Galveston, 5s 7¾d; futures steady; March (American mixed), 4s 10⅛d; July (La Plata), 5s 1⅛d. Flour, winter patents, 29s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific coast) £4 10s@£5 10s.

Cotton.

New York, March 10.—Cotton—Futures opened barely steady; March, 12.13c; May, 11.79c; June, 11.70c bid; July, 11.72c; August, 11.59c bid; September, 11.38c; October, 11.34c; December, 11.34c; January, 11.30c.

The cotton market opened barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 7 points, under a renewal of the more or less general selling movement which developed toward the end of last week. Cables hardly met Saturday's local decline, and March opened unchanged, but soon eased off in keping with May and July. Covering of shorts and some trade buying of the new crop positions checked the decline, after the call, but only slight rallies occurred, and most of the talk around the ring reflected bearish sentiment on the basis of favorable new crop prospects, a continued slack spot demand, a pessimistic view of financial conditions, and consequently of the more remote trade outlook.

Complaints of too much rain in the south, following the eastern belt forecast for further precipitation, may have helped the market somewhat later in the forenoon. There still seemed to be a good deal of cotton offering on the rallies, owing to unfavorable spot advices from New Orleans and Memphis, but the market was fairly steady at midday, with prices 3 or 4 points above the closing figures of Saturday. Spot cotton steady. Middling uplands, 12.50 nominal.

Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 14,000 bales, against 15,197 last week and 32,404 last year. For the week, 100,000 bales, against 105,718 last week and 188,803 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 6,033 bales, against 4,847 last year; at New Orleans, 2,352 bales, against 15,573 last year, and at Houston, 6,721 bales, against 8,273 last year.

After having shown a net advance of from 4 to 5 points on Wall street covering, and reports of too much rain in the eastern belt, the market turned somewhat easier again during the early afternoon, owing to unfavorable spot market reports from Memphis.

Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: March, 12.12c; April, 11.93c; May, 11.83c; June, 11.77c; July, 11.76c; August, 11.67c; September, 11.42c; October, 11.37c; December, 11.39c; January, 11.35c.

Cotton spot closed quiet; middling upland, 12.40c; middling gulf, 12.65c. Sales, 3,800 bales.

Law Should Stop Sale of Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

Wrong To Buy Anything For Rupture Without Getting 60 Days Trial

Depending on leg-strap or spring trusses—like shown below—is little less than slow suicide. They are almost sure to shorten your life. It's next to impossible to make them hold without hurting. They are simply a curse to wear.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

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No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease.

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Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

AFFECTS DIVORCED COUPLES

Illinois Law Won't Allow Remarriage Within Year.

Chicago, March 10.—A decision which may affect the status of a large number of remarried couples who secured divorces was made Saturday by Judge Kavanaugh.

He ruled that divorced persons could not legally marry again in Illinois within a year whether the divorce was obtained in Illinois or in another state.

Judge Kavanaugh is chairman of the Illinois marriage and divorce commission.

B-U-S-T-E-D! PRICES

Biggest Price Wrecking Sale in the history of this Company. An excellent opportunity to save 30 to 50 per cent.

Never again will such remarkably low prices exist. Don't delay—Send your order at once or write us. Act now.

ROOFING Smashing Bargains **FENCING**

Corrugated Steel Roofing

1¼c Per Square Foot

Here is the chance of a lifetime to buy the best roofing in the world, at a mere fraction of it's real value. Our enormous buying power enabled us to pick up for spot cash a stock of this brand new, perfect corrugated, "V" crimped and Standing Seam Roofing and Brick Siding, at a tremendous sacrifice—'way under what it is actually worth. Immediate cash needed made possible this purchase. Just another chapter added to the long list of our famous bargain sales.

Corrugated Steel Roofing

Practically Indestructible

There is nothing else that compares with corrugated steel roofing for real protection. It makes a long, lasting roof. Is fire, rain, frost, wind, sun and lightning proof—warmer in winter—cooler in summer; and under ordinary circumstances does not leak, rot or warp, neither does it taint rain water. You can depend upon it that Corrugated Steel is the best material for roofing, siding and ceiling.

At 1¼c per square foot, we furnish our grade AB-700 Steel Roofing, in sheets 22 x 24 inches x 1¼ inches. This price is delivered on board cars at Chicago.

Galvanized Steel Roofing

2¾c Per Square Foot

Another big Steel Roofing Bargain. Several thousand squares of the very highest grade specially coated, corrugated, galvanized roofing and siding, made of specially prepared steel, of superior quality. Best roofing, and will last indefinitely. We will furnish it in suitable lengths for any purpose. Only a limited quantity on hand, so we urge you to send us your order immediately. Don't wait to write us again—order today, while this stock exists. Price only 2¾c per square foot, and will outlast 4 to 1. Just drop us a line, and tell us the size of your studding and general facts, and we will help you to select proper sheets. If you are not ready to use the material now, we will reserve it for future delivery, if you will give us a small deposit on account. This price of 2¾c per square foot is for our Lot AB-800 corrugated material, and is delivered on board cars at Chicago. If you prefer some other style, we will furnish it. We have this same grade in "V" crimped, Standing Seam and Brick Siding. Samples on application.

Ready Roofing With Supplies

62c Per 108 Square Feet

We have several thousand squares of a superior quality Ready Roofing, which we are offering in our AJAX BRAND, 1-ply, at a price of 62c per square of 108 square feet, including necessary cement and caps to lay it. This is undoubtedly the most remarkable bargain ever offered in Ready Roofing. This famous brand is put up 3 or 4 pieces to a roll. The price of 62c per square of 108 square feet is loaded on board cars at Chicago. We will, however, make a freight prepaid price on this same grade of roofing, including nails and necessary cement of 75c per roll of 108 square feet, and at this remarkably low price

We Pay the Freight

in full to any point east of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River.

We will also furnish 2-ply, at 90c; 3-ply, at $1.05.

This Ajax Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long, and give as good service as any Rubber Surface roofing on the market.

Send for Special Roofing Catalog and Samples

Write at once for our Special Roofing Catalog. Free samples and full instructions for laying roofing.

Explanation

The Chicago House Wrecking Company known to the commercial world as the "Great Price Wreckers" is easily acknowledged the bargain house of the earth.

Our Mammouth plant covers 40 acres, and our list of customers are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, and include people from every walk in life. We sell practically everything under the sun at unbeatable prices. We buy our goods at Forced Sales, taking advantage of Sheriffs, Manufacturers' and Auction Sales. In this way we can sell brand new, clean high-grade goods at prices, in many instances even less than the cost of manufacture.

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Our capital stock is $2,000,000. Any bank or Commercial Agency, or any publisher will confirm our responsibility. We have advertised in this paper for many years. Ask its publisher what he thinks of the Chicago House Wrecking Co.; get his personal opinion of the values, and our square methods of doing business. We guarantee each and every article that we sell to be exactly as per our representations. Should you buy anything from us that fails to come up to our representations, or does not agree with your expectations, we will take back such unsatisfactory merchandise at our freight expense. We want satisfied patrons.

Brand New WIRE FENCING

Less Than 1c Per Running Foot

Biggest of all offers of the past. We come to you with the most wonderful proposition ever known, and offer you the very best woven wire fencing at a fraction of its real value; lower in price than ever before, notwithstanding that all other merchants and manufacturers have advanced their prices on fencing. We are determined to simply get all the business in sight, and with that in view, we bought up from manufacturer's sales, 150 carloads of High Grade Woven Wire Hog, Cattle, Field and Poultry Fencing, Barb Wire and Nails, in quantities sufficient to take care of our regular customers and those who will quickly respond to this advertisement.

Barb Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod

Galvanized, two-point Barb-Wire, full weight (not the light kind) put up regular on spools, containing about 100 lbs. to a spool. It is made of No. 12½ wire, with good weight barbs. Price per 100 lbs. during this sale, only $1.95. Order by Lot No. AB-600. Several thousand spools of this Barb Wire, Painted, price per 100 lbs. $1.75. Order by Lot AB-500. Also have in stock 1000 spools of light weight, new galvanized barb wire, put up 80 rods to the spool, made of No. 14 galvanized wire, No. 15 barbs, barbs 5 inches apart; price per spool of 80 rods $1.45. Lot AB-400. We also have several other bargains. You never had a chance like this before, and we advise that you send us your order today. Don't wait until the material is sold—we cannot hold this quotation open.

Galvanized Hog Fencing AT A MATERIAL REDUCTION in PRICE

100,000 rods of 26 in. Galvanized Steel Spring Wire, 26 in. high, hog fence, put up in 10, 20, 40 and 60 rod rolls, made with 7 bars, spaced 12 in. apart, with No. 9 top and bottom wires, No. 11 intermediate wires, heavier than the regular fencing offered. Price per rod, during this sale, only 15c. Order by Lot AB-900. Same fencing spaced 6 in. apart, per rod during this sale, only 21c. Order by Lot AB-1000. Other heights at proportionately low prices.

High Grade Poultry Fencing 48 In. High PER ROD **27c**

A complete stock of all heights of Woven Wire Fencing for every purpose. Do not delay your order, but send it in at once, even if you are not ready to have it shipped. We will hold the material ready to deliver when you want it.

Several Carloads of Galvanized Wire Shorts

This is smooth wire, put up 100 lbs. to a coil, first-class for general use. Comes in sizes from 6 to 15 gauge. Price for 9 gauge, $1.25 per 100 lbs. Lot AB-1200. Other sizes in proportion.

Some Big Bargains in Nails

At last we have the bargain of bargains. 10,000 kegs of genuine galvanized wire nails; will outlast all other kinds. Put up in regular kegs. Price per keg of 100 lbs., as follows:—

10 pennyweight, $2.00 8 pennyweight, $2.10
6 pennyweight, $2.15 Shingle Nails $3.00

Also 5,000 kegs of Nails, mixed all kinds in a keg; good assortment, handy to have around your workshop. During this sale only, per 100 lbs., $1.45. Order by Lot AB-1100. We have other bargains in nails.

Also, in this same job, we have 5,000 kegs of Fence Staples, galvanized; per keg, $2.00. Lot AB-1400.

Crimped wire for reinforcing, cut to any desired length; per 100 lbs., $2.25. Lot AB-1300.

We have bargains in every line. Write us today for our Wire and Fence Catalog, but the best thing for you to do is to send your order now, and we will hold for shipping instructions.

LUMBER

Complete houses and barns at an enormous saving. Never before in the history of Building Material has such an opportunity existed. We offer high grade, brand new complete lumber and building material needed for the construction of houses and barns at lower prices than ever before.

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SMOKING TOBACCO

Enough "Bull" Durham sold last year to roll approximately 22,000 cigarettes every minute of every day.

THE cowboy riding his lonely night watch; the millionaire at his club; the toiler in the factory; the "chief" in his office; the sailor before the mast; the admiral in his cabin; the soldier in the barracks; the general in his "quarters"; men of every nation, occupation and class—all find *unequaled enjoyment* and *satisfaction* in the good old "Bull" Durham Tobacco in the homely 5-cent muslin sack!

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO
(FORTY "ROLLINGS" IN EACH 5-CENT MUSLIN SACK)

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10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes cost	5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes cost	10 cents
10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes cost	25 cents
40 of the very best possible cigarettes, rolled from one muslin sack of "Bull" Durham, cost	5 cents

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack

Get a 5-cent muslin sack of "Bull" Durham *today* at the nearest dealer's—pack some in your pipe or roll some in a cigarette—and learn *why* "Bull" Durham has been the standard smoking tobacco of the world *for three generations*—smoked by *more millions of men* than all other high-grade tobaccos *combined!*

HOT BISCUIT,

hot cakes, made with ROYAL Baking Powder are delicious, healthful and easily made.

NEW ENVOY TO MEXICO.

Washington, March 8.—Congressman Joseph L. Slayden, of Texas, is to be appointed ambassador to Mexico. He will succeed Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who has been in Mexico City all during the troublous period there.

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PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

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130 Acres $1600
Only $500 Cash Needed

Near a city of 20,000, only 1½ miles to village, R. R. station, creamery, milk station, etc.; 60 acres level, machine-worked fields, spring-watered pasture for 20 cows, 1,000 cords wood, 300 sugar maples, thriving orchard; 2-story, 7-room house, 30 x 40 basement barn, other buildings; owner has other business; must close out at once; if taken now only $1,600, $500 cash, balance liberal terms. For complete details and traveling directions to see this New York and another of 140 acres for $1,800, showing picture of 2-story, 10-room modern house, see page 57, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 35," 2nd edition; write today for free copy. Station 105, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

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WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 34, Parsons, Kans.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE! Answer and we will send you, postpaid, free, 12 Everbearing Strawberry Plants. Banner Nursery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Lockstitch Awl sews shoes, harness, rugs, canvas, etc., with lockstitch like sewing machine. 60c each, 2 for $1.00. *Waxed Thread free.* Stamps taken. *Snap for agents.* W. A. MacKenzie, 123 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Best Conditioner Worm Expeller **Death to Heaves** "Guaranteed or Money Back." Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion. **NEWTON'S** 50c, $1.00 per can. Large for Heaves. At druggists' or sent postpaid. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., TOLEDO, OHIO

NEWS LOCKSTITCH THE SEWING MACHINE

Agents, 200% profit. Awl sews leather, etc.; all features of $1 awl. Reel of thread, detachable needle, postpaid, 35c; $2.00 doz. Fully guaranteed. W. Henderson, Dept. K, 23 East 14th st., New York.

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$1.20 PER GALLON—DELIVERED FREE

Century House Paint made in all colors, in gallon cans, only $1.20 per gallon.
Century Barn Paint, Red, Gray or Green, gallon cans, only 65c per gallon.
Freight Paid on orders of 6 gallons or more to any station east of the Rocky Mountains, except N. & S. Dak., Colo., N. Mex., Tex., Okla., Miss., Ala., La., Ga. and Fla. Delivered Free to these states for 5c more per gallon. These prices for 4 weeks only—order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. *Reference:* So. Ill. Nat'l. Bank. Catalog and Color Card Free. CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. 171 East St. Louis, Ill or Dept. 171 101 E. 4th Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

KING OF ENGLAND ASKS FOR PEACE

Opens Third Session of Parliament and Speaks of Balkan War.

London, March 10.—King George today opened the third session of the present parliament after a proprogation of only two days, the briefest recess on record.

The stately ceremonial was performed in the house of peers. The king and queen took their places on the throne in the presence of a great gathering. The opening was preceded by the usual procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, the center of the brilliant picture being the great gilded glass coach drawn by the famous Hanoverian cream-colored horses, whose sole duty is to participate in these pageants.

A drizzling rain fell throughout the day, but this had no effect on the tens of thousands of sightseers.

The king's speech from the throne was devoted chiefly to the Balkan war, expressing the earnest desire of the European powers to hasten the conclusion of peace.

His majesty opened with a reference to the jubilee of the marriage of his parents, King Edward VII. and Queen Alexanda. He expressed gratitude for the affection shown by the nation to the widowed queen mother, Alexandra.

Turning to the Balkan war the king said: "I am hopeful that the consultations between the powers will enable them not only to secure a complete understanding among themselves, but to exercise a beneficent influence in hastening the conclusion of the war."

In connection with the opening of the new session of parliament elaborate precautions were taken to prevent any interference by militant suffragettes or their male supporters.

The time-honored ceremony known as "Searching the Vaults beneath the house of commons and the house of lords, which has been carried out since the attempt by Guy Fawkes in 1605 to blow up the king and parliament, but which in later years has been performed in a most perfunctory manner was again undertaken seriously this morning.

A party of yeomen of the guard from the Tower of London, better known as the "Beefeaters," went carefully through the buildings, accompanied by one of the chief officials of parliament and by inspectors of police and other high functionaries. All of these made a thorough search for any lurking suffragettes.

ADMITS ARSON TRUST

"Torch" Fink Confesses to Forty Fires.

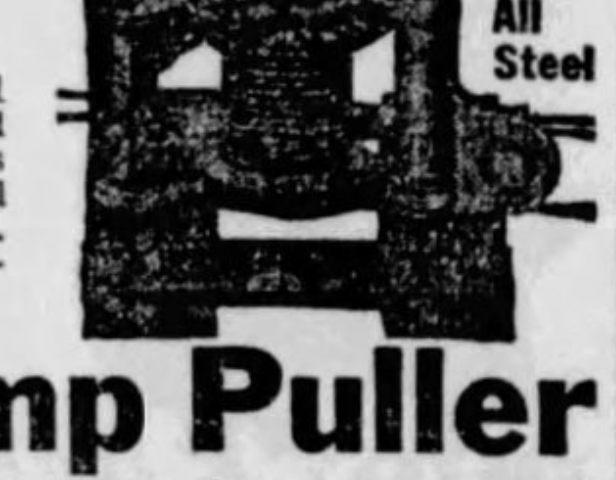
South Bend, Ind., March 10.—Admitting guilty knowledge of 40 fires of an incendiary origin and also the actual existence of an arson trust, an investigation of which has aroused the entire middle west, Benjamin Fink, the alleged "torch" of the combine, made a complete confession to Prosecutor Chester R. Montgomery and Chicago officials.

Fink admitted all when he saw there was little chance of his being freed in the courts, inasmuch as his alleged partner, Benjamin Kahn, had already been convicted. Fink was to have been brought into the circuit court this morning for the opening of his trial.

Fires, which Fink admits he started, are believed to have done damage which will aggregate $1,000,000. The "Torch" also is said to have implicated men "higher up" who are to be arrested, according to the prosecutor's office, if it is found Fink's statements can be substantiated.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited stock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 18



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ONE year makes a difference of from *no profit* to $1,281 on 40 acres. Pull out the stumps, double the land value, raise a bumper crop on virgin soil! Thousands are doing it! Why not you? Get a Hercules All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller! Clear your land once for all. Pull any stump in five minutes—an acre or more a day—three acres without moving machine. The

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1200 21st Street CENTERVILLE, IOWA

WILSON TO BEGIN MESSAGE SOON

President Will Tell Congress What He Wants With the Tariff.

Washington, March 8.—Colonel E. M. House, of Texas, intimate friend of President Wilson, led the list of callers at the White House today. It was Col. House's last talk with the President before departing for his home in Texas.

National Committeeman Edward P. Goltra, of Missouri, and Homer S. Cummings, of Conn., former Rep. Pujo, who presided over the house money trust investigations; Representatives Sherley, of Kentucky, and Moon of Tennessee, Senator Pomerene of Ohio, and Governor O'Neil of Alabama, all had engagements with the President during the forenoon.

The President also received the supreme court in the blue room of the White House during the morning.

President Wilson will begin preparation of his first message to congress next week. So far he has had but little opportunity to consult his cabinet or senate or house leaders about the message, but with a constantly clearing desk in front of him and calling reduced as much as possible, he is expected to turn his attention to the message within a few days. It is probable that it will deal with only two subjects—the tariff at some length and currency reform briefly.

During the special session other messages may be sent to congress on various subjects and it is likely that attention of congress will be especially called to the need for currency legislation after the house has disposed of most of the tariff schedules. Predictions today were that the president will not attempt to attack the present tariff in a statistical manner, but that he will confine himself largely to an exposition of general policy and point out schedules which he believes are in particular need of reform.

GET 78,450 PRISONERS

Greeks Say They Have That Many Turks.

Athens, Greece, March 8.—The Greek military authorities declared today that they have 78,450 Turkish prisoners, including troops who surrendered at Janina, while 20,000 others are surrounded at various places.

As a reason for demanding an indemnity from Turkey, the Greek government points out that the maintenance of the soldiers already has involved the expenditure of $1,000,000.

ARBITRATION IS BEGUN

Railroad Companies and the Firemen Get Started.

New York, March 10.—Arbitration of the differences between 54 eastern railroads and their 35,000 firemen was begun here today before the board of arbitration chosen under the Erdman act.

The board, which consists of William L. Chambers of Washington, chairmen, and neutral member, W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania Lines, East, representing the railroads; and Albert Phillips, third vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomoitve Firemen and Enginemen, has until April 2 to take testimony and reach a decision.

Chairman Chambers, in opening the proceedings, announced that he was "ignorant of every fact and every question concerning this case."

"I don't own a share of railroad stock," he said. "I have friends among the managers and among the employes. I feel that as presiding officer of the board I represent the public."

W. S. Carter, president of the firemen's organization, opened the case with the statement: "We have whittled our demands to a minimum. We are presenting our claims, not for the purpose of obtaining a compromise, but in order to establish their justice."

BURN RAILWAY DEPOT

Suffragettes Guilty of Arson Near London.

London, March 10.—Militant suffragettes today started another campaign of arson. Early this morning they set fire to the Saunderton station of the Great Western Railway and burned it to the ground. Saunderton is about 31 miles from London.

Two placards were found in the vicinity, on which were painted the words, "Burning to get the vote" and "Votes for Women."

Another station, Croxley Green, about three miles from London on the London & Northwestern, also was burned down this morning, but the cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

Both Saunderton and Croxley Green were new stations.

NINE HURT AS ROLLING MILL IS BLOWN UP

Sharon, Pa., March 7.—No. 1 puddling furnace at the Wilkes Rolling mill let go this morning at 5:10 o'clock. Nine men are seriously injured, three of them probably fatally and the big rolling mill was reduced to scrap.

The injured are:

Jerry Dunn, double fracture of the leg and terrible cuts and burns; William Thomas, internal injuries and burns; William J. Davis, leg and arms broken and internal injuries; John Dunn, internal injuries and burns; Fred Miller, right arm broken and burns; John B. Wilkes, crushed under debris.

How any of the men escaped instant death is regarded as miraculous.

Most of them were taken from under tons of twisted steel, bricks and heavy beams by the members of the fire department and other workmen in the mill. The Dunn brothers had a narrow escape from being roasted alive.

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Every article illustrated in our Catalog is as good a value as this Rocker.

Write for our New Free Catalog. Most wonderful money saving book ever published. You can buy from us easier than in a store. It shows accurate illustrations and truthful descriptions of over 1,000 pieces of furniture, all lower priced than in any other catalog you ever saw. It will convince you that it is profitable for you to deal with us. Our prices are the lowest on earth.

Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 38 in. high from floor, 24 in. from seat. Weight 30 lbs.

Full size Iron Bed	$1.19
Kitchen Cabinet Base and Top	4.95
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Everything at similar low prices all shown in our catalog. WE SELL YOU ON 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Order what you want, use it a month, then decide. If not satisfactory return it to us. We will refund all you paid with freight charges both ways. Write for our catalog today, study it, you will see for yourself that you save big money in dealing with us.

MOORE & MERRITT CO., Station 922, Pittsburg, Pa.

WOMEN HOOT AT POLICE DEFENSE

Testimony of Witnesses Before Senate Committee Greeted With Jeers.

Washington, March 8.—With an intervening day in which to analyze the complaints of suffrage leaders and sympathizers against the actions of the police at the great suffrage parade last Monday, police authorities were today prepared to present their side of the controversy to the special senate committee investigating the alleged lack of protection given the suffragists.

Hundreds of women fought for admission to the committee room, where the hearing was held. Before the doors were opened the crowd was sufficient to fill the big room. Policemen stationed at the doors had trouble stopping the crush.

The first witnesses who appeared in defense of police methods were greeted with ridicule and in some cases with hisses when their testimony differed with that given by the spffrage witnesses. At times the committee members had difficulty in maintaining order in the room.

Rev. J. H. Nelms said the crowd was good natured and the police tried hard to keep them back.

"I have seen large crowds in every European capital on all sorts of important occasions, and I never saw a more good natured or better handled crowd," said he.

The statement was greeted with a chorus of "No, that isn't true," from the big crowd of women which filled the committee room and overflowed into the corridor. Chairman Jones was forced to admonish the audience several times.

"We are here to investigate the disorders during the parade," he said finally, "but if we cannot have order here we will have to make an investigation as to the causes of disorder in the committee room."

George S. Canfield, of Spokane, Washington, Commodore W. S. Moore of Washington and Judge Henry D. Pierce of Indianapolis, declared the police methods lax and inadequate. Judge Pierce told of seeing Chief Sylvester giving orders to patrolmen, but he said the patrolman evinced a lack of interest in carrying them out. As Sylvester's back was turned the policemen would lapse into inactivity, he said.

Other witnesses testified to indignities and insults to women marchers, none of which seemed to stir the police into any effective efforts for protecting the parade.

Former Secretary of War Stimson detailed his conferences with police officials and the suffragist committee on the request for a detail of regular troops to aid the police. When the rumor that the district police had said that the protection of the suffrage parade was up to the war department" reached him Mr. Stimson said he ordered a troop of cavalry held subject to the order of Chief Sylvester.

'Even in allowing the use of the troops," said the former secretary, "the war department stretched its powers under the law to the uttermost and if any violence had resulted, our action undoubtedly would have been gravely questioned."

The committee recessed for luncheon.

GET JOBS UNDER WILSON

List of Men Have Their Names Sent to Senate.

Washington, March 10.—Nominations sent to the senate today by President Wilson included:

First assistant postmaster general, Daniel C. Roper, of South Carolina.

Third assistant postmaster general, Alexander M. Dockery, of Missouri.

Fourth assistant postmaster general, James I. Blakeslee, of Pennsylvania.

United States judge, district of Porto Rico, Peter J. Hamilton, of Alabama.

Commisisoner of labor statistics, Charles P. Neill, of the District of Columbia.

Sell every cow that does not earn $100 every year

That's what the successful dairymen in the San Joaquin Valley, California, will tell you. There is big money in dairying on this basis.

Buy 20 acres of land, plant to alfalfa, stock with 15 cows and a side line of poultry and hogs. Stick to your business—and you should earn from $1,500 to $2,000 after the second year. You can start, with success assured, for $2,000 to $2,500.

But dairying is not all. Opportunities for fruit, gardening and general farming are everywhere.

Don't take my word for it—investigate. Ask for our book, "Dairying in California." It will point out dozens of ways of finding the truth for yourself. It's free—write at once.

C. L. Seagraves,
General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.
2183 Railway Exchange, Chicago

MADEROS SILENT ON LOST POWER

Father and Uncle of Deposed Mexican President Remain Reticent.

New York, March 8.—If the immediate surviving relatives of Francisco I. Madero, the deposted president of Mexico, who was slain a few weeks ago, have any intention of resisting the Diaz-Huerta regime now in power, it did not appear from the statements or demeanor of his father, his uncle, and two officials under the former Madero administration who arrived from Havana on the Ward line steamer Mexico yesterday.

Those in the party were Francisco Madero, sr., Ernesto Madero, the dead man's uncle, who was his minister of finance; Rafael Hernandez, who was a cousin of the ex-president and held the office of secretary of the interior, and Federico Gonzales Garza, who was governor of the federal district of Mexico City.

Accompanying Ernesto Madero was his wife and family, but the widow of the late president remains in Havana. She was detained by the death of a relative, it is understood, but intends eventually to come to the United States.

The Maderos exhibited delight when informed that two more of the brothers, Raoul and Emilo, had reached Texas after a 600-mile ride through northern Mexico, but neither they, Hernandez nor Garza, would admit there was to be any gathering or conference of the survivors of the family in San Antonio or elsewhere.

Members of the family were reticent about the overthrow of President Madero.

When Francisco Madero, sr., was asked as to reports that Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City used his influence against President Madero during the uprising he simply nodded his head, as if in affirmation, but would say nothing.

SENT EXPRESS BY PARCEL POST

Man Tests Suspicion That Companies Were Using U. S. Service.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 10.—A specific case has been found here in which an express company took advantage of the parcel post to save itself trouble and collect a good profit on Uncle Sam's activities.

The case has been laid before the local postal authorities, but it is not thought any action can be taken.

The specific shipment was a box of cigars from Detroit to Milwaukee, in which a Detroit man, about to visit here, decided to test out a suspicion that the express companies were using the parcel post. He addressed the box to a Milwaukee friend and paid 40 cents for the shipment. When he reached here he found the package delivered by parcel post, bearing 22 cents in postage stamps. The express company had made 18 cents on the shipment.

A Great Horse Story
KATE and QUEEN
By Prof. Jesse Beery

Surpasses the famous "Black Beauty" "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other. Prof. Beery has woven into this intensely interesting story, many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience. Thousands praise it. Sells for 50c, but a limited number only will be sent for the names and addresses of 5 horse owners and 10c to cover postage and pack'g.

FREE With each book we also send FREE a beautiful colored picture of Queen—oil painting effect—suitable for framing. Send today.

Prof. Jesse Beery
Box 532 Pleasant Hill, O.

U. S. WILL TEST CURE

Surgeon General Appoints Men to See Friedmann.

Washington, March 8.—Surgeon General Blue, of the public health service, today designated Director John F. Anderson, of the hygienic laboratory and Surgeon Arthur M. Stimson, a board to conduct an investigation of Dr. Friedmann's tuberculosis vaccine. The two public health officers leave for New York tonight to meet the German physician tomorrow. They will work with him and bring cultures to the hygienic laboratory for tests and use upon monkeys.

'The government intends to give the Friedmann vaccine a thoroughly fair test," said Surgeon General Blue today, "and if the first tests and the application to monkeys demonstrates it is of some value, it will be tested further upon patients at the public health service sanitarium at Fort Stanton, N. M.

MADERO INSURANCE IS READY

Former Mexican President Carried $62,000.

Mexico City, March 8.—The money to redeem the life insurance policies carried by ex-President Madero and ex-Vice President Suarez is ready to be paid over to the beneficiaries as soon as proof of their death is established. In each case the widow is the sole beneficiary, but thus far no effort has been made to submit the required proofs.

President Madero carried $62,000 gold in insurance and Senor Suarez $10,000 gold. Policies to the value of $37,000 on Madero's life are carried in two New York companies and $25,000 in a Mexican company. One-half of the total of Suarez's policies were written in New York, and the other half in this country.

SEVEN SONS DIRECT FUNERAL

Grown Children of Hoboken Woman Are Pallbearers and Priest.

Hoboken, N. J., March 8.—Mrs. John McCarthy, the 58-year old widow of a former councilman, who died early this week at her home here, had an unusual funeral yesterday. Six full grown sons of hers acted as pall bearers, and a seventh son, Dennis McCarthy, who is studying to be a Jesuit priest, read the services at the grave. In addition to her seven sons, Mrs. McCarthy is survived by two daughters.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Big money writing songs.—We pay hundreds of dollars a year to successful writers. Experience unnecessary. Song poems wanted with or without music—will pay one-half of profits if successful. Send us your work today. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Largest concern in the country. Free particulars. Dugdale Co., Dept. 209, Washington, D. C.

Men and women wanted for government parcel post and other government positions; $90 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Thousands of appointments coming. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. M 31, Rochester, N. Y.

Go on the Stage—Will Tell You How. Write for descriptive circular. It's free. Theatrical Bureau, 925 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Ambitious, hustling, town or country man. In each locality, who desires to get ahead and earn more. Part or whole time. Fine chance—experience not needed. Write quick for cash bonus offer. Box 4E-292, Covington, Ky.

Get prepared for May 3d Railway Mail Clerk and other government "exams" by former U. S. civil service secretary-examiner. Free booklet, 82. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

Chiropractic doctors make big incomes. Be independent! Work for yourself! Complete correspondence course, including diploma, only $25. National College Chiropractic, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Will Start You in the Mail Order Business if you will handle my goods. Crest Company, 49, Atlantic City, N. J.

AGENTS.

$2.50 per day paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 443-X, Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS sell rich looking 36 by 68 Imported Rugs, $1.00 each. Carter, Tenn., sold 115 in 4 days, profit $57. You can do same. Write for sample offer, selling plan; exclusive territory; sample rug prepaid by parcel post, 98c. O. Condon, Importer, Stonington, Maine.

$22.50 Per Week and Expenses to Travel, appointing agents. Enclose postage in replying. Box 307, Shelby, N. C.

SALESMAN WANTED

If you excel selling hot water wall colors with varnishes, paints, brushes, glues, mirrors, give record stating where and when. Schrader, Whittick & Co., Chicago, Ill.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ladies, make Supporters; $12 per 100; no canvassing; material furnished. Stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. S-6, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O. Rehoboth, Delaware.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

BEAUTIFUL improved Ohio farms in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

Farms for Sale—I have several desirable farms from 80 to 240 acres; good soil and good condition; some of them very desirable and ranging in price from $50 to $110 per acre, according to location and condition of improvements; write at once. A. D. Thompson, Howell, Mich. Real Estate Agent.

Minn. Farm Lands—Parties looking for wild or improved farm bargains should send for Real Estate Bulletin. Several thousand acres to select from. Akerson, Lindstrom, Minn.

FARM LANDS.

Oregon Almanac Free—144 pages: official publication of the Oregon State Immigration Commission. Complete and authentic information on every county of Oregon, its farms, climate and opportunities. Special questions answered with painstaking detail. Portland Commercial Club, Room 766, Portland, Ore.

Wisconsin Alfalfa Wins World Award—Upper Wisconsin took world's championship award on alfalfa at 1913 Nat. Corn Exposition. A census of over 2,000 Wisconsin farms in 1912 shows 4.4 tons per acre, exceeding all other states. For details write, Wisconsin Advancement Ass'n., 36 Caswell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

SPORTING GOODS, Cards, Dice, Books, etc. Catalog free. D. B. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

MAKE PLOT IN U. S.

Madero Party Said to Seek Headquarters Here.

Washington, March 8.—There was disquietude in diplomatic circles here today when it was declared that the constitutional party of Mexico, of which the Maderos are the head and front, had planned to establish headquarters in this city to combat the Huerta regime.

Alfonso Madero, brother of the late president of Mexico, was here for several days and is understood to have made arrangements for the installation of a central office. The details of the Maderist plan are not known, although quiet inquiries, it is understood, are being made by the state department and the Mexican embassy.

Representatives of the Madero family declared today the visit of Alfonso Madero was entirely of a social nature and that he had stopped here on his way from San Antonio, Tex., to New York. He left for the metropolis last night, where he is to confer with other members of the family.

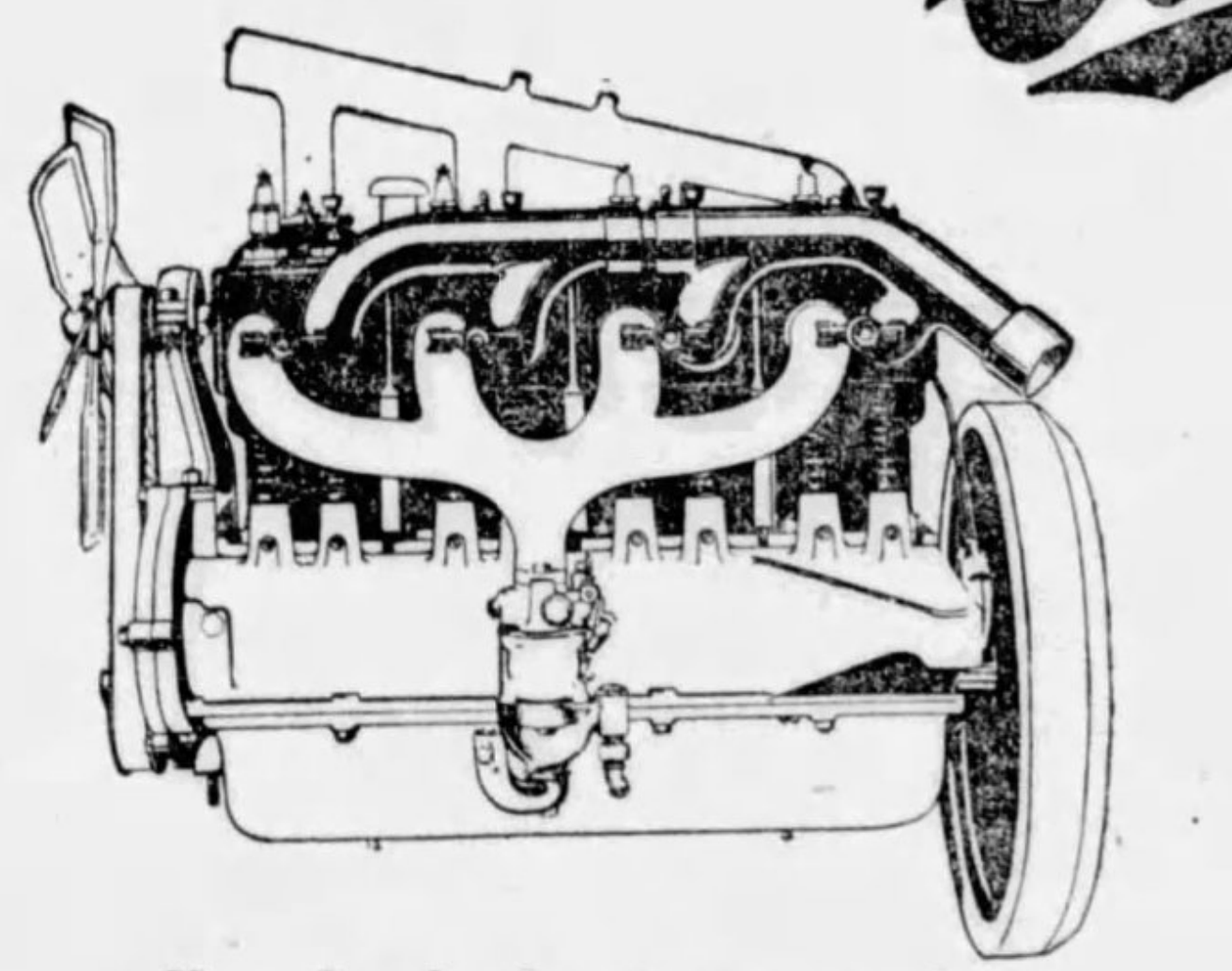
HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in proverty are rich, but don't know it. Our 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, R, Pittsburgh, Pa.

12 Handy Tools in 1

Automatic Combination Tool

lifts or pulls 3 tons, is a wire stretcher and splicer, post and stump puller, [illegible] Saves cost of eleven tools. 10 days FREE trial. State and County Agents Wanted. Automatic Jack Co., Box 119 Bloomfield, Ind.



Overland

How Overland motors are made

All Overland motors are designed by Overland men—made by Overland men—and made in Overland factories. We will build 40,000 moters this year. No other automobile manufacturer will build as many of this type. That is why we can build them better and for less cost. We employ the most skilled motor builders in America.

Following are a few of the most important facts about the Overland motor.

Cylinders have large water-jackets and are cast singly, increasing cooling efficiency with the advantage of being able to replace a single cylinder at low cost should an accident occur. The crank shaft and connecting rods and all other forgings are of high carbon manganese steel.

All bearings, cylinders, pistons and rings are ground to accurate and tested smoothness, insuring long life, freedom from wear and positive compression.

All the wearing surfaces of the valves are ground to a one-thousandth part of an inch. Owing to their peculiar design and large size they enable the motor to develop at least fifteen per cent more horsepower than any other motor of the same bore and stroke.

The cam shafts are drop-forged in our own drop-forge plant, which is the largest in the industry, oil-treated and case-hardened. They are machined automatically, insuring positive accuracy in the relative position of one cam to another.

This is the only car of its class provided with a five-bearing crank shaft. This crank shaft is drop-forged from one piece of carbon manganese steel and rotates in five bearings of unusually liberal size insuring smoothness and extreme long life.

The crank cases are cast in two sections, of the finest grade of aluminum alloy attainable—and cast in our own foundry.

No other motor in the world is given a more severe test and thorough inspection. The motor is belted up for two hours and driven by other power in order to limber it up so that it will start easily. Then it is put onto the block and run from 8 to 16 hours under its own power.

The Importance of A Powerful Motor

AS the motor is the most important part of a car, it is safe to assume that you can judge a car by the performance of its motor. Therefore, be guided and informed by the following information:

Every practical farmer knows the value of a good motor in an automobile. He knows, too, from experience, what constitutes a good motor and what is expected of it. He wants power, economy and silence.

The motor is the most expensive single unit of the Overland car. It has a 4 in. bore and a 4½ in. stroke. It is the most efficient 30-horsepower motor made. We say efficient, for it has, by demonstration in tens of thousands of cars, proven to be the best for your specific purposes.

It is exceptionally economical to operate—using less fuel per mile than any other motor of equal size.

It is remarkably powerful, developing forty to fifty miles an hour with ease; and over your kind of roads, without eating up an unnecessary and costly quantity of gasoline.

It is the only motor of its size made with a five bearing crankshaft which makes for real smoothness, silence and ease when in operation. This feature is only found on very high priced cars.

It is remarkably simple. It is practically frictionless. Requires no coaxing or continual adjusting. In fact, you seldom have to lift the hood. Is always obedient.

And the self-starting feature adds the final touch of perfection. Just throw a little lever and you're off. Your daughter can start, operate and drive an Overland as well and as easily as you can. It will always start in bitter cold and freezing weather as quickly as in the summer—by just switching the little lever on the dash.

So we ask you to judge the exceptional value of this car by the exceptional efficiency of its motor.

This big, powerful, comfortable touring car costs you 30% less than any other similar car made.

We have some very interesting books we would like to send you. They are free. Write for a copy today.

Please Address Dept. 110

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

$985 F.O.B. Toledo. *Completely Equipped*

Self-Starter
30 Horsepower
5-Passenger
Touring Car
110-inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
Center Control

$985 F.O.B. Toledo. *Completely Equipped*

Remy Magneto,
Warner Speedometer
Mohair Top and Boot
Clear Vision, Rain Vision Wind Shield
Prest-O-Lite Tank